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FOUR NEW ATTEMPTS

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Norfolk Diary



THE THREE principal discoveries about the Pitcairners' historical rights to Norfolk, reported in last month's issue, were that a promise was indeed made to the Islanders before they left Pitcairn; that the promise was made with full British Government authority; and that the rights to exclusive possession of Norfolk and to self-government were to an important degree usurped by Governor Denison.

Testing those discoveries involved examining six occasions on which the rights supposedly had been disproved by authorities. In each case, it turned out that the rights had not been disproved, but merely denied.

Since the discoveries were published there have been four new efforts to show that the rights did not really exist. Each should be examined.

Senator Withers, Norfolk's responsible Minister, was asked in the Senate on April 20th whether the claims made in The News were so.

He answered that the editor of The News is a recent arrival on Norfolk; that the News claimed that new documents had been discovered, but the documents have long been known; that Sir John Nimmo had said there was no doubt but that the Pitcairners had been given no legal rights; that there appears to be a "carefully orchestrated campaign to whip up concern about the Nimmo Report;" and that if the editor of The News were genuine, perhaps he would return the land he owns on Norfolk to its rightful owners.

Norfolk's resident Administrator (Mr. D. V. O'Leary) apparently felt the Minister's remarks in the Senate were a good, solid commentary on the Pitcairners' rights, and quickly circulated them for the edification of the members of Council.

The editor is indeed a recent arrival on Norfolk, having owned a home here for only about 8½ years; but that doesn't have much to do with the Pitcairners' rights or with the validity of historical facts.

The News apparently did imply

that "new documents" had been discovered, and that needs to be corrected. The documents are all from official files. The new discovery was that, read in correct relation to one another, the documents proving the Pitcairners' rights can now be shown for the first time.

Sir John Nimmo did indeed say that no significant documents could be found that in any way supported the existence of the main rights. That statement is one of the deeply troubling aspects of the Nimmo Report. It is simply unsupportable.

There is extreme concern on the Island about the Nimmo Report. The effort to stave off the Report's recommendations might be called a campaign. The people leading the campaign are the eight men who are the only elected representatives of the people of Norfolk Island, and the first-hand reports of the campaign can be read in the minutes of the Norfolk Island Council meetings since last November.

As to the 15 acres of land owned by the editor and his wife. It is a part of one of the original land grants that were in fact made to the Pitcairners. The original owner, one of the Christians, had some reason for choosing to sell it, long ago. We are the present "assigns" of the original owner, and we now have the right, granted by Queen Victoria, to hold it forever in return for a peppercorn a year if demanded. We are the rightful owners, and our title has no cloud over it, which is more than can be said for all of the Crown land on Norfolk, save for some 700 acres.

Sen. Withers didn't disprove the Pitcairners' rights, he just joined the parade of authorities who have denied them.

Former Administrator R. N. Dalkin wrote to the Canberra Times about the discoveries. He said that the editor of The News is American-born; that the evidence "purports" to be three documents that have long been known and were studied by Sir John Nimmo; and that they are unlikely to alter his conclusion that there is no legal foundation for the claim that Norfolk was "ceded" to the Pitcairners.

Yes, the editor is American-born, and believes enough in Norfolk and in Australia to have become a naturalised Australian in

a ceremony conducted at Kingston by Deputy Administrator Charles I. Buffett. But that doesn't have a lot to do with the Pitcairners' rights, does it?

Air Cdre. Dalkin mentioned three documents. He neglected to mention that the rights are to be shown in many documents, but in particular he overlooked one dated May 16, 1856.

As to the matter of Norfolk's not having been "ceded" to the Pitcairners, Air Cdre Dalkin ought to have read pages 7, 11 and 35 of the April News. No intelligent person who does so will ever again be able to talk about the "ceding" of Norfolk without knowing what nonsense that old chestnut is.

No disproving in Air Cdre Dalkin's letter; just denial.

A Norfolk Islander also had a go at The News's discoveries, saying to the editor, "It's all wrong. It's just not true. You've only been here ten minutes, and you have no business to be digging into these things."

The editor asked if the Islander had read The News's article, and the answer was a good, honest one that Sen. Withers and Air Cdre Dalkin didn't give: "No, I didn't read it. I wouldn't be bothered. I've read other things."

The fourth attempt to discredit the discoveries about the Pitcairners' rights has been organised by an anonymous group. There are nine in the group at this writing, but perhaps others will want to join with them. In April The News issued a brief "political situation report", mainly for tourists who wonder what's going on here. It talks about the rights, as a vital aspect of the situation. Nine copies of these reports have been posted back to The News with messages on them. The messages are generally in harmony with the three described above, but are more briefly expressed. One copy of the report has "Crap!!!" written across it with a felt pen. Another is marked "Yankee bullshit". Some are a good deal cruder, but they appear, without exception, to be against the Pitcairners' rights and in support of the Nimmo Report.

It may be that The News's April article was too long to be studied by such busy people who maintain that the Pitcairners' rights were nothing but a misunderstanding. For their convenience the entire question can be distilled into one short document (the one Air Cdre Dalkin omitted to mention), and three simple questions.

They appear on the next page.



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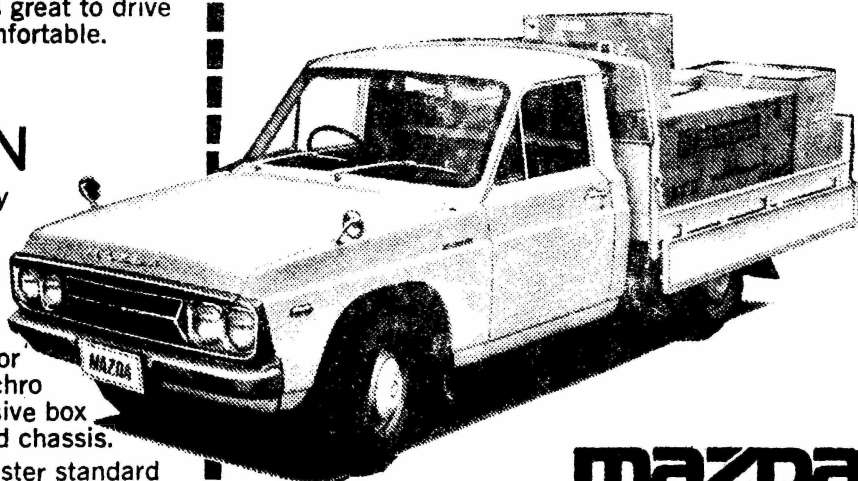
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THE DOCUMENT

Government House
Sydney
May 16, 1856.

Sir,

With reference to that paragraph of your instructions by which you were directed to divide the land at Norfolk Island among the families of the Pitcairn Islanders, reserving only certain portions as specified for public purposes, I have now to direct you to do this, with a distinct provision that the arrangement of the land is subject to be revised and amended if necessary by the Governor-General of New South Wales, to whom all the arrangements connected with the settlement of the island have been entrusted by Her Majesty.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. Denison.

Lieutenant
Gregorie,
Norfolk Island.

THE QUESTIONS

1. Did Governor Denison instruct Lt. Gregorie to divide all of Norfolk among the Pitcairners, saving only 700-odd acres of "public" land?

2. Did Governor Denison have authority to do this?

3. On May 3, 1856, when the Pitcairners accepted the British Government's offer, boarded the "Morayshire", and left Pitcairn abandoned, had Governor Denison reserved any right to alter the ownership of Norfolk land by the Pitcairners?

Please stop the theatrical huffing and puffing, Sen. Withers, Mr. O'Leary, Air Cdre Dalkin. Just answer the questions.

What are the answers? Yes or no?

▽

We have his word

DESPITE FEARS to the contrary, there will be no legislation concerning the Nimmo Report in the current session of the Australian Parliament. We have Senator Withers' word for it. He cabled the Norfolk Island Council in March, "Before I place any submissions on the matter before the Government, I will come to Norfolk Island and will take the opportunity for discussions with Council."

He is to arrive on June 7th, after Parliament has risen, and will see the Council that day. Three hours have been allowed for the talk. Councillors wish to talk again with him just prior to his leaving on June 12th, but whether the Minister will be prepared to talk with them more than once isn't known yet. He should, of course. They know more about Norfolk Island; and about the potential effects on the Island of the Nimmo Report, than any body the Minister could possibly consult, anywhere.

▽

The basic issue

THERE ARE widely varying ideas about what the main issue is, in discussions about the Nimmo Report.

Some say it's preserving the Island's freedom from income taxes. Sen. Withers seems to feel that is the issue, and that opposition to the Report comes only from rich people with "vested interests".

Others feel the issue is Norfolk's financial situation; that the Island is facing heavy demands for expensive improvements, and that only by throwing in our lot with Australia can we get access to the vast funds of the Commonwealth.

Some feel it's a plain matter of cash in the pocket: Norfolk pays a pension of \$15 a week now, and Australia has offered \$45.

But there is a deeper issue, and over a long period of years it will mean more than all the other issues put together. It is the question of whether Norfolk is, after 80 years, to have a legitimately constituted democratic form of government.

The foundation of democratic government is the consent of the people who are governed.

It was recently expressed this way by Mortimer J. Adler and William Gorman:

"Authority is possessed by a government not merely as a result of the de-facto submission of the governed to the power it is able to exert over them.

"A government has genuine authority - the right to govern - only when such authority is conferred on it, or transmitted to it, by acts of the people as its consenting constituents; originating, constitutive acts; interim acts of consent; and periodically recurring electoral acts."

For 80 years Norfolk Island has been governed without any of those acts of consent. The Island is now in the course of moving into a new period, with a new form of government. If it is to be a legitimately established democratic government, it should be founded on an originating, constitutive act of consent by the people of the Island.

There is only one kind of originating, constitutive act that will make Norfolk's new government, whatever its form, legitimate and democratic: a referendum.

If we are to become part of Australia, let the people say that they wish to entrust their government to the Commonwealth.

If we are to have some form of local self-government, as a Territory of Australia, let the people transmit their authority to such a form of government.

But if the Island is merely forced into the Australian system, with the people of the Island never having formally given their consent, Norfolk will never have a legitimately constituted democratic government though we vote for a thousand years in the electorate of Canberra.



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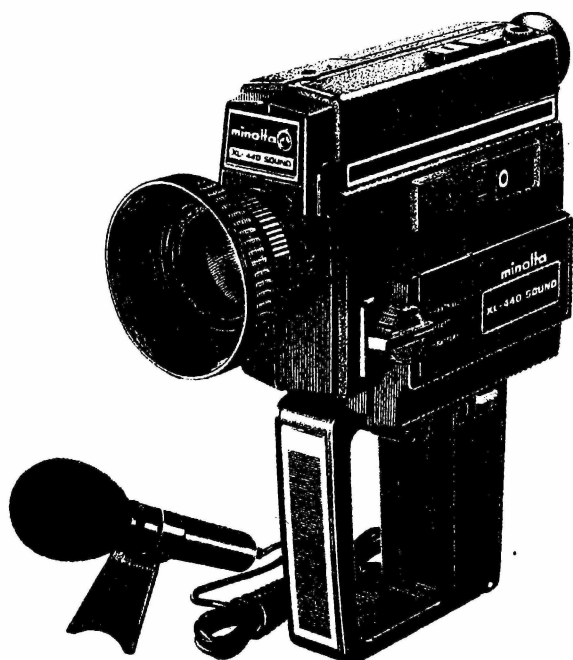
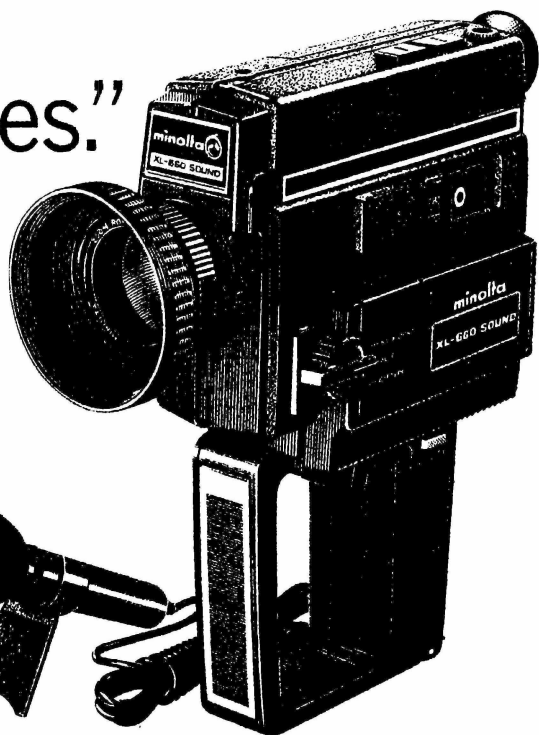
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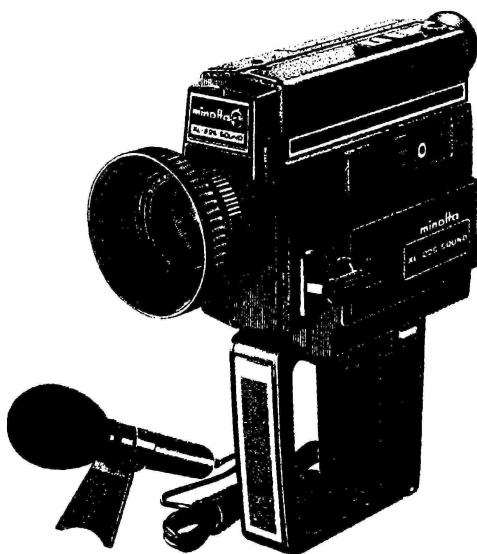


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In defence of an anomaly

The spirit of Perfidious Albion lives on in Australia today

BETWEEN THE LINES

By BRUCE JUDDERY

THE current contretemps about the "rights" of the people of Norfolk Island puts me in mind of one of the great awakenings of my own childhood.

There comes a shocking time in the lives of all New Zealand schoolchildren, at least of my generation, when we learn that the Treaty of Waitangi, by which in 1840 the Maoris ceded sovereignty to Queen Victoria, was adjudged in London only a few years later to possess no legal force whatsoever.

Australian children are spared this trauma as, rather more straightforwardly, no one bothered to con the Aborigines to consent to their dispossession.

A few years ago I read of some Indian tribes in Ontario who are still attempting to secure rights "guaranteed" them in a treaty concluded more than 100 years ago.

Wily Brits

Albion, it seems, is never so perfidious as when it is signing "agreements" with "natives". Though, of course, who can blame a gentleman for disregarding obligations to peoples who, as the poet so concisely put it, can be classified

as "lesser breeds without the law"?

In fairness one must acknowledge that the countries of the "old Commonwealth" have been at least as successful in assimilating this essential British tradition as they have in adopting the Westminster system of government — on reflection, probably more so.

In our own century we have the spectacle of Australia and New Zealand aiding the wily Brits in pulling out all stops to avoid paying the Banabans compensation for the havoc wrought on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commission.

Verbal

The descendants of the people of Pitcairn (more properly Pitcairn's) Island who resettled on Norfolk Island in 1856 are on even weaker ground than the Maoris, in that any agreement on their "rights" which they may have made was verbal. And as Sam Goldwyn used to say, verbal agreements aren't worth the paper they're written on. (Given the British/Anzac track record that does not necessarily render them inferior to any other variety of agreement.)

The fact that there is a strong oral tradition among the islanders that certain rights were guaranteed them — to ownership of Norfolk, to self-government, to the maintenance of a way of life that included free burials and grazing

on commons land, and to freedom from taxation — is regularly dismissed by Australian authorities.

Mr Justice Sir John Nimmo is only the latest of Australian authorities to take this line.

"In view of the misunderstanding which clearly developed amongst the Pitcairners in Norfolk concerning their alleged 'ownership' of the entire island", he remarks in his report as the one-man Royal Commission which recently investigated matters pertaining to Norfolk, "it should be pointed out early in this report that no evidence was produced to support this claim and much was discovered to rebut it completely".

Sir John similarly dismisses the islanders' claims to a right to self-government, and their other "rights".

Straightforward

With respect to the learned judge, to a layman like me much of the "evidence" he adduces fails to rebut anything at all. In particular, it appears that his report frequently confuses the notion of the cession of sovereignty over Norfolk — which the islanders, I understand, have never claimed — with less ambitious claims to freehold ownership of most of the land of the island, and to internal self-government.

The basic facts of the matter

are fairly straightforward. In early 1856 a ship, the *Morayshire*, was sent from Sydney to Pitcairn Island to negotiate with the population there its transfer to Norfolk Island. This exercise in diplomacy was entrusted to a Lieutenant Gregorie.

The *Morayshire* arrived at its primary destination in late April. A couple of weeks later the entire population of the island boarded the vessel and was taken to Norfolk.

We know that in the meantime he had talks with the islanders. Unfortunately his report on his activities does not tell us what was said. The only record by an eye-witness, written 40 years later by a Pitcairner who had been present as a youngster, supports the islanders' traditions — as is hardly surprising.

However, we do now know what was in the mind of the Governor of NSW, Sir William Denison, at about the time that he sent Lieutenant Gregorie to Pitcairn. And his thoughts strongly support the Pitcairners' contention that in fact they were guaranteed a broad range of "rights".

The revelation about Denison's intentions does not come from newly-discovered documents, as was recently suggested by *The Norfolk Island News*. In fact, the most crucial of the papers involved was actually quoted, in part, in Sir John Nimmo's report.

Crucial

What does seem extraordinary is that the Royal Commission, while citing one paragraph in the despatch sent by Denison to Sir George Gray in London, on February 27, 1856, apparently overlooks surrounding paragraphs which would appear to support the Pitcairners' claims to enjoy their "rights".

The crucial paragraphs are numbers 10 to 13 inclusive. Sir John Nimmo cites only paragraph 12.

Paragraph 10 recounts that the Governor has "warned Mr Gregorie not to assume any authority over the islanders", but to advise them.

Paragraph 11 remarks that "all the arrangements for the transfer of (Norfolk) island to its new inhabitants have been left to me", and Denison considers it "absolutely essential" that "the land should be transferred to the newcomers in such a manner as to give them a right to deal with

it as their own . . .". No suggestion here that only a part of the land is to be handed over, or that the Pitcairners are not to have ownership of it.

Paragraph 12, the one Sir John does quote, relates Denison's determination that the islanders should not be subject to any of the existing Australian colonies. "The effect of making it a part of any of these colonies would be to confer upon the legislatures the right of dealing with the people and the land according to their will and pleasure; and thus an opportunity would be afforded for interfering with the experiment which is now about to be made. Such interference could not be useful, and would, probably, be injurious".

Paragraph 13 suggests that the Governor-General of the Australian Colonies "might have a nominal jurisdiction, in order that the people should have someone to whom they might make their wants known . . .".

If these paragraphs do not add up to a promise that the freehold ownership of the island is to be vested in the islanders, and that they are to run their own affairs, then the English language has changed more in the past 121 years than any reader of Dickens or the Brontës would be inclined to suspect.

It probably is reasonable to assume that Lieutenant Gregorie knew what it was that Denison had in mind when he left for Pitcairn. "Are we to possess the land as we do here?" one might imagine him being asked. "Well, the Governor says so", he could be expected to reply.

"And what about taxes? Will we have to pay taxes?" the Pitcairners might demand.

"Well", the honest Gregorie would presumably reply, "you are to run your own affairs under the 'nominal jurisdiction' of the Governor-General. And you are not to be subject to any of the colonial legislatures. So unless you decide to impose taxes yourself, of course you can't be taxed".

"And communal grave-digging and free burials?"

"Ditto", Gregorie would be compelled to reply.

I am in no position to quarrel with Sir John Nimmo's conclusion that "there is no legal foundation . . . whatsoever" for the Pitcairners' claim to ownership of Norfolk Island and to self-government. As I observed at the outset, even when rights were expressed in black and white by Victorian

Englishmen, they occasionally did not exist.

Certainly the Order in Council of June 24, 1856, appointing Denison Governor of Norfolk Island gave him pretty absolute powers. But legal documents of that sort must be read against their social and political context if they are to mean anything at all.

As has recently been pointed out, that late-Victorian document, the Australian Constitution, makes no provision for responsible government or the office of Prime Minister. Read literally, it establishes the Governor-General as a dictator. It has to be read in the context of its compilation and the usages of the day.

Reasonable

The documents pertaining to the Pitcairners' transfer to Norfolk, I would respectfully suggest, should be treated in similar fashion. It is true that Lieutenant Gregorie had no stenographer on hand when he negotiated with the islanders, but one can arrive at a pretty reasonable conclusion about the sort of things he would have said merely from reading the words of his master, Denison.

All of which, of course, has little to do with the main burden of Sir John Nimmo's report, which proposes the "integration" of Norfolk Island with Australia, the islanders paying taxes, receiving social services and getting Mr John Haslem (or whoever succeeds him) as their local MP.

No doubt that is the neat and tidy — if possibly unconstitutional (in the loose sense) — way of arranging matters. But I wonder if it is necessary to be all that neat and tidy, particularly at the expense of what must surely be seen as a moral obligation?

Europe, no doubt, would be more orderly if Switzerland's German-, French- and Italian-speaking cantons were parcelled out to their linguistic mother countries, if Andorra, Monaco and Liechtenstein were all taken over by their neighbours.

It also would be duller. I doubt that the complexities caused by Norfolk Island's uniqueness are such that that uniqueness should be abolished — particularly now that the tax loopholes that made it such a burr under the Treasury's blanket have been abolished. The Pacific, no less than Europe, has need for its anomalies.

EAST-WEST PLANS TO ALTER NORFOLK'S TOURIST PATTERN IF IT CAN

FRESH THINKING and inventiveness by East-West Airlines and its local agents, Burns Philp, are beginning to shake up traditional patterns of air service between Norfolk and Sydney.

Premium fares to discourage traffic at peak seasons, discount fares to attract more travellers in the winter months, and package deals to fill lightly-loaded flights are all in the wind.

East-West's managing director, Mr. John Riley, says the "quite extreme peaks and troughs" in passenger traffic from Sydney make for inefficient operations. He intends to level them out by "chopping off the top and filling in the bottom".

In past years the first few days of mainland school holidays would see both of Qantas's DC-4s flying to Norfolk, bringing in some 120 arrivals a day. The flights would return to Sydney with only a handful of passengers. As the holidays ended, there was a reverse pattern - near-empty planes arriving, to take full loads of visitors back home.

filling empty seats

Profit-minded East-West doesn't like the idea of those empty aircraft, and is setting out to re-arrange the Island's visitor pattern for greater efficiency. If the airline's effort succeeds, it will have real benefits for East-West and for residents as well, although some people will be disadvantaged.

The first experiment to fill in troughs will be happening this month. East-West has scheduled ten extra flights in May, for a total of 37 in the month. That will mean the airline will be providing some 1260 seats to and from Norfolk in May - only about 20 short of the number of May seats Qantas provided last year, with 21 DC-4 flights.

Between May 9th and 21st, there will be nine double-flight days, with plenty of empty seats flying back to Sydney at first, and plenty of empty seats coming over to Norfolk toward the end of the period. East-West hopes to put some of the vacancies to use by offering Island residents a package deal, with free accommodation in Sydney, if they'll travel to Sydney and return on the right days.

Longer term, East-West is looking at the idea of discouraging some passengers at peak tourist seasons with a premium fare. If the extra cost does put people off, the airline will be

able to carry those who do want to come here with an F-27 flight each day. If the surcharge doesn't worry people, East-West will have to decide whether simply to turn them away, or to put on additional flights, with their one-way inefficiency. The ideal, from an efficiency standpoint, would be to set the extra charge at a finely determined level that would discourage only the number of visitors that East-West would rather not carry anyway.

In the winter months, Mr. Riley's idea is to reverse the psychology, promoting a special discount fare that hopefully would entice travellers who otherwise might not visit Norfolk.

In general, East-West's objective is to carry as many passengers to Norfolk as Qantas has - but to spread them out evenly over the year, in well-filled daily flights all year long.

For Island residents, the plan's success would mean some benefits and some drawbacks. It would mean profitable operations for East-West, and so help assure continuity of the service and less frequent fare rises. It would also mean the best year-round mail service the Island has ever had to and from Australia. For much of the Island's tourist industry it would also have advantages: investment and staffing could be planned on the basis of fairly consistent demand, rather than being buffeted by over-demand and under-demand.

back-yarders hit?

Residents wanting to travel to Sydney, however, could find it even harder to get seats at peak periods, and would have to pay higher fares if they could get them. And the plan could be bad news for "back-yard" accommodation proprietors, who aren't regularly letting rooms but who in the past have made extra money by taking in tourists in the peak seasons. Until now, there have been times when every bed on the Island was in demand. If East-West levels out the pattern, those times are finished.

East-West has been given a maximum of two years to operate its F-27s on the Norfolk run, and must have a replacement aircraft nominated by next March.

Rumours that Boeing 737s would take over are without foundation, according to Mr. Riley. "It is too large," he says. "We think frequency of flights is most important, and that means aircraft no larger than 50 pass-

engers. The Boeings would also require a lot of work to upgrade the airport."

Mr. George Harrison, East-West's chairman, chimes in on that point, saying that airport improvements to allow regular 737 flights "would cost millions - and we just don't think that's on." The cost of maintaining the enlarged airport would also increase greatly, he says.

dash-7 favoured

East-West's eyes at present are on the De Havilland "Dash Seven" as the most likely replacement for the Fokkers. Mr. Riley says it is the only suitable aircraft that would not involve substantial upgrading of the Norfolk airport.

He says it had been designed as a short-haul, short-take-off-and-landing aircraft, and that considerable modification would be needed to produce a model suited to the Norfolk run. The modifications would include strengthening of the fuselage, larger fuel tanks and more powerful engines.

"This would mean asking De Havilland Canada to produce in two years what would normally take longer," he says.

Mr. Riley and Mr. Harrison plan to visit De Havilland in Canada in the near future, for first-hand discussions about the project. De Havilland's willingness to engineer and build the special model would probably depend on the company's assessment of the market for such an airplane elsewhere in the world.

East-West has operating links with Trans Australia Airlines, feeding travellers from smaller N. S. W. cities into main centres where TAA operates. But East-West is a completely independent company, and expects to remain so. Ansett Airlines made two bids to take over East-West about 1960, but East-West's 750-odd shareholders turned down the offers, by votes of 95% and then 97½%.

Since then East-West's articles of association have been revised, and no take-over bid may be put to the shareholders unless the directors have approved it first.

Mr. Riley says there is a fine balance in the two-airline policy in N. S. W., with East-West feeding TAA, and Ansett drawing from its own subsidiary, Airlines of N. S. W. "Ansett can see that an East-West take-over would unbalance the situation," Mr. Riley says, "and T. A. A. could then seek equal access."

COUNCIL TRANSCRIPT

FOR NORFOLK-WATCHERS
WHO LIKE KNOWING WHAT
COUNCILLORS REALLY SAID,
AND WHERE THEY STAND

in search of a motto

A SKETCH for a Norfolk Island coat of arms - or, more correctly, "armorial bearings" - has been prepared by authorities in England and was considered at April Council. The Administrator said he'd sent a copy of the sketch to the head of the Bounty Society in the U.S.A., who had been active in proposing the idea. Mr. Christian had replied as follows:

"It is most gratifying to finally and actually see a design emerging from Norfolk Island and the people thereof.

"We were amazed to see how many reference points have been taken into account within the design and from your colour descriptions the proposed arms are surely to be quite striking and beautiful.

"We would hope that those charged with approval of this design will find it to their liking as we have done.

"I cannot imagine any further reference points which should be accounted for to alter or add to the design. Nevertheless this would not be for us to say as we feel the design is and should be entirely Norfolk's - the Islanders. We can only feel warm elation for them.

"In reference to Sir Anthony's letter, we feel greatly honoured by the acknowledgement of this Society and this will be communicated to him.

"With regard our suggestions and in your letter you also invite same, I reiterate that the design and motto should be entirely Norfolk's - the Islanders. Be that as it may, we believe, and in keeping with ancient heraldic tradition, a motto should reflect an ideal - a purpose - a message - a tenet - which is of Norfolk Island. In this regard, we would like to see a motto done in the dialect of Norfolk Island or Pitcairnese as it is sometimes referred. Though this dialect is almost 200 years old and is still in use on both Pitcairn and Norfolk Island, there is no assurance that it will prevail in the future. It therefore could be enshrined forever in the language of the motto. The text, we feel, should be an old Norfolk Island phrase.

"There would be redundancy in placing 'Norfolk Island' on the motto scroll because the design itself most graphically makes this statement.

This recommendation is also in agreement with ancient heraldic tradition..."

Cr. Snell: "...I share with Mr. Christian his enthusiasm and delight in the proposal of the Coat of Arms presented to us this afternoon and also on 10th March, and I would like to move a motion that this Council go ahead in an endeavour to secure this Coat of Arms for Norfolk Island and at the same time invite any members of any society and the public of Norfolk Island to forward to yourself or to the Council appropriate wording they may consider as a motto to be placed on the Coat of Arms."

Cr. Quintal: "...I agree with the letter written by Mr. Christian.

"I feel that he has written a very worthy letter and he mentions here that in keeping with ancient tradition the motto should reflect an ideal - a purpose - a message - a tenet - which is of Norfolk Island.

"He mentions using Norfolk Island or Pitcairnese.

"I have thought up a motto myself but still I do agree it would be a good idea to call on the people of the Island and also any societies that are interested in this to submit their ideas.

"I thought of the motto 'Lub-be Norfolk Island' -- the word 'Lub-be' in Norfolk and also in Pitcairnese means 'leave Norfolk Island'... as it is."

nothing to risk in an impartial examination?

ALL EIGHT elected Councillors took the unprecedented step in February of appealing to the United Nations Committee of 24 on Decolonization, asking the U.N. to protect Norfolk from being integrated into Australia's political system without the consent of the people of the Island.

To be placed on the Committee's agenda, the Norfolk appeal must be raised in the General Assembly by a member nation of the U.N. Copies of the appeal are being considered by the 24 countries who are members of the Committee - including Australia.

President of Committees Bill Blucher wrote to the Minister (Sen. R.

G. Withers) asking Australia to raise the matter itself. His letter to the Minister said:

"You will be aware that a letter from myself and the other elected members of the Norfolk Island Council has now been received by the Chairman of the United Nations Committee of Twenty-Four on Decolonisation and that copies of it have been forwarded by the Committee's Secretary for inspection by the member nations of that Committee.

"While any of those members may propose to the General Assembly that our appeal be placed on the Committee's agenda for examination, it is equally open to any member country of the United Nations to make or support that proposal.

"With the support of my fellow elected councillors, I am writing to ask if Australia would consider making the proposal itself. In doing so, Australia would seem to be making it plain that it has nothing to risk in an impartial examination of the facts and that there is no situation of confrontation between Australia and Norfolk Island. That is certainly our view of the circumstances and we would welcome Australia's initiative in the matter.

"I have reason to believe that we may shortly be approached by representatives of other member countries of the United Nations and I would be pleased to be able to inform them that Australia intends raising the matter and that no action on their part is required other than supporting the proposal that the Committee of Twenty-Four review the facts of the situation.

"As such approaches may be forthcoming very shortly, I would hope you could let me know the Government's attitude as promptly as possible.

"I regret that Norfolk Island matters are intruding so often these days on your other very demanding duties and hope we may all soon be able to return to a pattern of less frequent and less troubling correspondence."

On the 12th of April Sen. Withers replied to Cr. Blucher. He referred to Cr. Blucher's letter (dated March 17th) and said "There can be no question of the Australian Government agreeing to ask the General Assembly to have the matter exam-

ined by the Committee of Twenty Four. Yours Sincerely, R.G. Withers."

the cornerstone of good administration

THE NORFOLK Underwater Club wrote to the Administrator asking if a surplus (and unmaintainable) lighter might be able to be filled with car body wreckage and sunk offshore to form an artificial reef that might encourage and attract fish. At the April meeting the Administrator read the request, and informed Council that he had inquired, and agreed to have it carried out. His letter to the club, granting the request, was read out. But not all Councillors liked the idea:

Cr. Blucher: "... lighter No. 2 kept somewhere on the Island as a means of a reminder of what the Island used to do and used to have to deal with.

"I would certainly go along with the idea of having the other means of sea transport available to this club for creating this reef, but I for one could not favour the sinking and disposal of lighter No. 2 -- it seems to me to be an historical relic.

"...I would much prefer to see it preserved and sitting up against perhaps the boatshed in the same manner as the lighter is sitting up in the yard of the South Pacific Hotel.

"It is a reminder of the past history of the Island and it's good to see these things kept."

Cr. Snell: "I go along with some of what Cr. Blucher has to say -- I think it creates an interest too for these lighters to be left where they can be easily viewed by tourists to the Island.

"I know that history will repeat itself and lighters from time to time will become available and I presume this can be used in the case of sinking this, but I would prefer to see that this lighter is kept as an interest for visitors and not be sunk..."

Cr. Bennett: "It seems to me the lighter would very quickly rot out in the water and it seems to me that the thought of using the lighter was a means of filling it up with car bodies and other material and the pulling the plug out or letting it go.

"I do share the views of Cr. Blucher and perhaps getting it done up as a relic of the past.

"Perhaps it might be an idea to have available to them a lighter from the present fleet for the purpose of taking out to the site of

the proposed reef and them dumping them off from there."

Chairman: "I'd suggest that you note this memorandum and I'll note what you've had to say. You can't have nine Administrators."

Cr. Quintal: "I would agree that it would be a good idea to preserve the lighters but as there are lots of lighters around the place, and likely to be a lot more for many years to come, and there will be absolutely no change in the way cargo is landed for a long time to come, there'll be plenty of lighters available to be preserved.

"The lighters that are being built today are being built from treated timber - tanalised - and therefore those lighters would outlast the No. 2 lighter because it is my belief that the No. 2 lighter has not been treated in any way. If it was preserved and left on land it would rot very quickly and if it was sunk out at sea off Black Bank, because the air can't get at it it is my belief that it would last for many years to come..."

But a motion recommending that the lighter not be sunk was put to a vote, and passed.

Cr. Blucher: "I realise Mr. Chairman this puts you in a bit of a spot."

Chairman: "It doesn't really -- I stick to my word."

"just another right being taken away"

AN EXPERT REPORT from J. M. Foreshaw of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service had recommended that the season for harvesting whalebird eggs on Phillip Island should be cut from two months to one, and that harvesting should be rotated from one part of Phillip to another each year. He had concluded, during a visit in February, that "it is possible that the breeding population is declining." Council debated his recommendations:

Cr. McKenzie: "This has been part and parcel of Norfolk Island history for the last hundred odd years and to take it away is just another right being taken away from the people of this Island.

"Years have gone by -- some years there wouldn't be birds, other years there would be. This year everyone got concerned because there were no birds but a month

later they all appeared. There's been difference in the seasons. The seasons or climate conditions seem to be changing over the last few years and I think this is an indication as to why birds are coming later and later."

Chairman: "This is a local matter and I'll certainly be guided by what you all think, but you will all remember that other councillors not so long ago in my term here expressed great concern so I don't think it's a matter for any emotionalism at this stage.

"I think you want to very carefully consider what this man has written and that we look at the matter when the question of whether it's an open season after 30th September or not."

Cr. Quintal: "I'll go along with that idea because sometimes the birds are late as Cr. McKenzie pointed out and there are a few whale birds around those Islands out there so that proves that they must be late.

"You usually hear them at night but I haven't heard them for quite some time now but if you get foggy weather the birds seem to fly ashore and they make a lot of noise.

"I believe that at Lord Howe Isl. and there are millions of birds there every year and it is my belief that the reason the birds go there is because the Lord Howe Islanders do not worry the birds and they do not eat the eggs."

"I would like to see any season closed off over here but not altogether because, as Cr. McKenzie says, it has been the right of the people to go over and collect eggs since the Pitcairn Islanders arrived here and a long time before they ever heard of the place.

"I wouldn't like to see that right taken away altogether from them, but I do agree that we should have a close look at it and make sure that the birds are on the increase and not the decrease and that we do not lose the birds in time completely just through a right that we've had all these years."

Cr. Smith: "...I spent a full day on Phillip Island last Saturday filming it and I haven't seen so many young birds nesting -- some haven't hatched out -- some have just hatched out -- there are millions of them.

"I think the season is a bit out this year.

"I wouldn't like to see it closed off altogether but I'd like to see one month taken out."

Cr. Snell: "It appears from what has been discussed both in Council and out of Council, and through experience, that it wouldn't hurt for the first month of the season to be declared a closed one -- that's the month of October -- that would give protection for any early birds arriving on Phillip Island..."

Cr. Smith: "I think there are a lot of places on Phillip Island that are inaccessible to the collecting of whale bird eggs. Also I think we should take that into account, especially on the western side. I noticed a lot of birds there last year when I went out and there are some places you just can't get at."

Cr. Blucher: "I move a motion that your gazetted notice to declare it a closed season for whale bird from 1st December, 1976 to 30th September, 1977 be adhered to but later in the year this matter be brought up to Council again for further consideration."

Quintal v. shags

MR. FORESHAW also recommended that cormorants - "Shags", to Norfolk Islanders - should be on the list of protected birds; and should not be allowed to be shot. Cr. Quintal immediately launched into a forceful argument that shags are nothing but bad news, and the more shooting of them the better:

Cr. Quintal: "... Shags that visit the Island have always been a nuisance and a menace to small fishing craft on Norfolk Island. Whenever they have been seen around the shores in the past the first thought is to try and destroy them."

"I remember on quite a few occasions shags used to roost in the lone pine tree at Point Hunter and Islanders and other persons used to shoot these birds because of the damage they did to the fish and crabs."

"As these birds are not a native of Norfolk Island and do not serve any good purpose at all -- only cause destruction -- I wish to move that permission be granted for the shooting and destruction of all cormorants or shags."

"There is only one type of shag that visits the Island -- it's a very evil looking bird and it does create a lot of damage to the fish around the shores."

"I do agree that we should protect a lot of the birds but this is one bird I hope that nobody ever

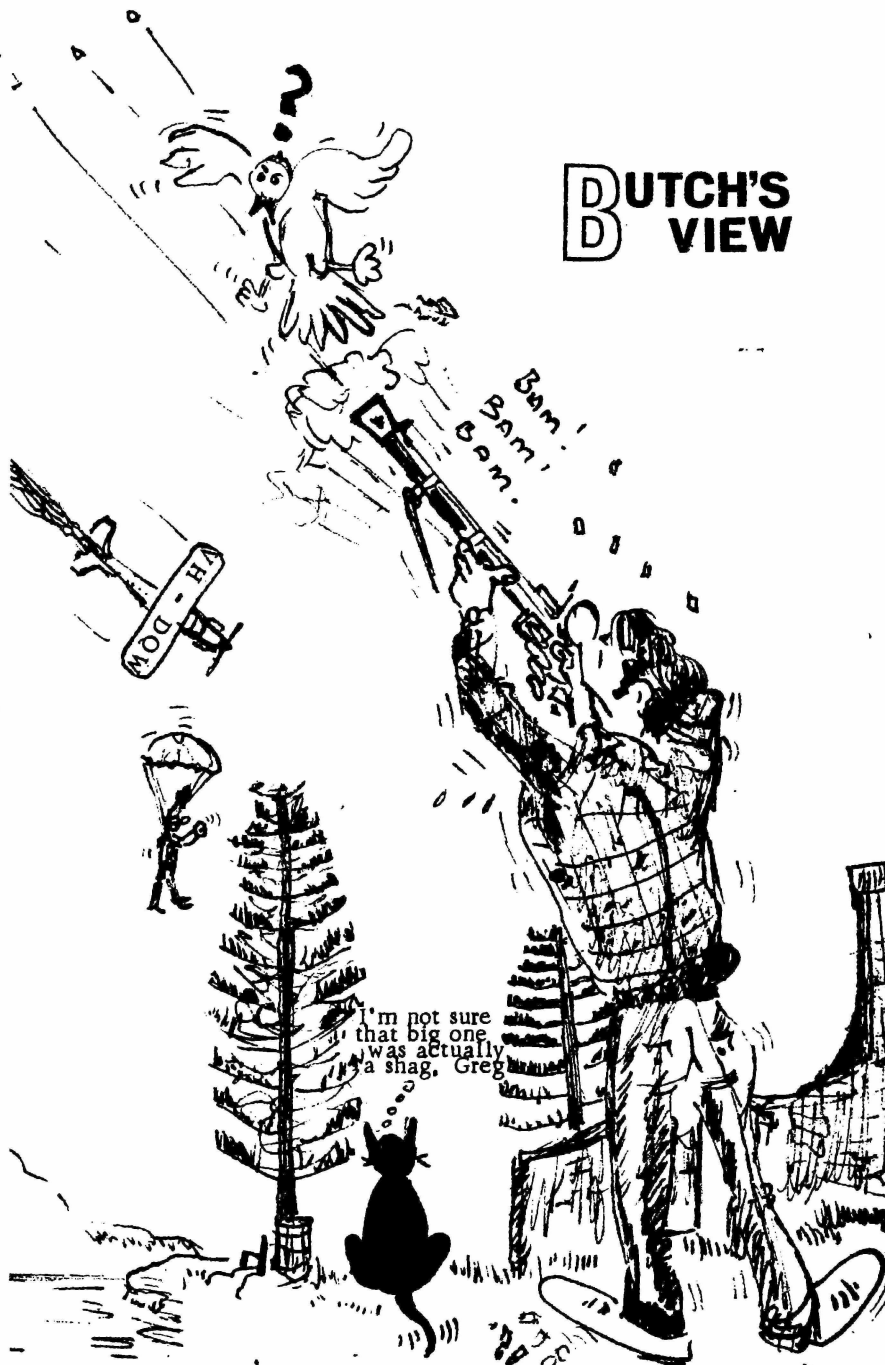
tries to protect."

Cr. Smith: "What does a shag look like -- I haven't seen one."

Cr. Quintal: "Well it looks like a glorified duck with a very evil looking eye and evil looking beak. It can dive under water and stay under water for some time, and it can

mentioned in this paper I think.

"I would merely like to say that your motion obviously does not accept the view put forward by Mr. Joseph M. Foreshaw who is a world authority on bird life and a member of the National Parks & Wildlife Service, and he recommends that cormorants be protected along with other birds on Norfolk Island and any peti-



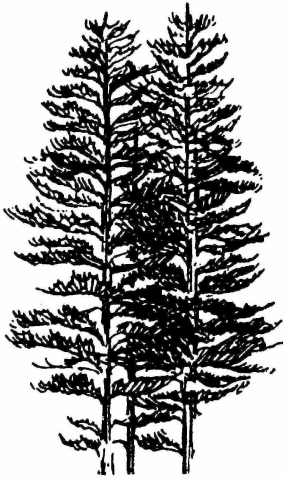
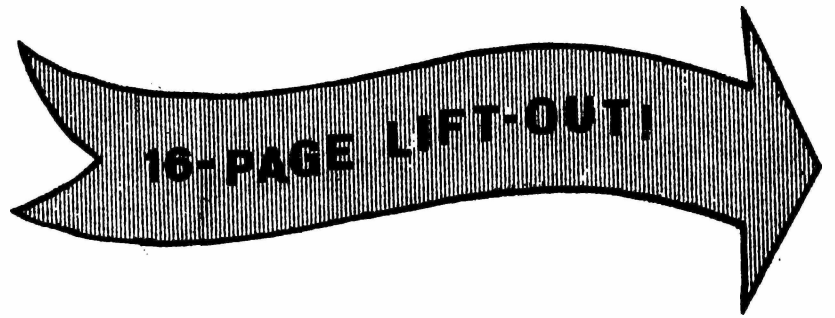
chase small fish especially rock fish and it breeds very very quickly.

"They either breed very quickly, or grow up very quickly or a lot come at a time."

Chairman: "Cr. Quintal your motion relates to the cormorant that's

tions for shooting of them as pests be rejected."

Cr. Quintal: "Evidently Mr. Foreshaw does not know about this kind of shag ... I agree with most of the things that he has said regarding birds and other life on the Island..."



ISLAND HANDBOOK

for MAY

- ▶ what's on
- ▶ where to find it
- ▶ best shopping
- ▶ Island map
- ▶ Norfolk calendar
- ▶ opening & closing times
- ▶ airline schedules
- ▶ radio programmes
- ▶ shipping information
- ▶ ...and the

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NORFOLK
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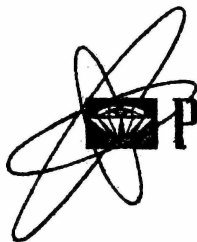


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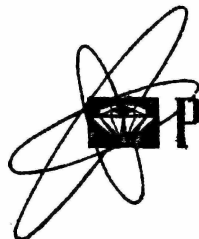


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METHODIST

Sunday school 10am; services at 11am and 7.30pm. Pitcairn praise service last Sunday of month.
Rev. Harold J. Gorrell

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

All Saints (Kingston) 10.30am Sundays (Communion 1st Sun. in month)
St. Barnabas Chapel evening prayer service 7.30pm Sun. Sunday school (Pitcairn Hall) 9.15am. Rev. Colin Berriman.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

Sabbath school 9.45am Sat., service at 11.15am, Youth service 2.30pm.
Pastor Laurence Gilmore.

CATHOLIC

Masses Sunday at 8am and 9.30am, and daily at 5.30pm. Fr. Des Scanlon.

HOURS

POST OFFICE: Open from 9.00 am to 12.30 pm and again from 1.15 to 5.00 pm Monday through Friday. Mail closing times vary with aircraft departure times.

TELEPHONES: Local phones operate automatically, 24 hours. Overseas calls can be made at the OTC building in New Cascade Road 10am - 8pm Mon-Fri; 10am-6pm Sat; 10-12 and 3-6pm Sun. Sydney calls \$3.75 for 3 minutes; Auckland calls \$4.68 for 3 minutes.

TELEGRAMS: Open 9am-6pm Mon-Fri; 9am-2.30pm Sat; 9am-2pm Sun. Charge 5¢ a word to Australia or NZ.

BOND STORE: (at Kingston) 10am-12.00 and 1-4pm Mon-Fri. A bond store branch at the airport is open for plane arrivals and departures seven days a week, for passengers only.

DOCTOR: (at N.I. Hospital). By appointment Mon-Fri. Emergencies, telephone 2091 or 2092.

DENTIST: (also at N.I. Hospital). By appointment, Mon-Fri. Telephone 2091 or 2092.

HOSPITAL VISITING HOURS: 11-12, 2-4 and 7-8.30 daily.

BANKS: 10am-3pm Mon-Thurs, open to 5pm Fri.

LIBRARY: Monday 10-1 and 4-6; Wednesday 10-1; Friday 1-4.

STAMPS: At P.O. or at Island Shop several doors East. For back issues of N.I. stamps, see Amy Bathie at De DeChesne's, across from the Trading Post.

ADMINISTRATION: Offices open 10-12 and 12.45-4.00 Mon-Fri.

SHOPPING HOURS IN BURNT PINE: generally 9am-12.30, and 2pm-5.30.

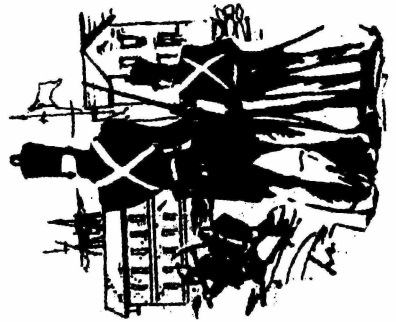
Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons almost all shops are closed. A fair number are open Sunday mornings, but not all.

AFTER-HOURS SHOPPING: Trading Post 7.30-9pm Mon-Sat and 9am-7pm Sun; Burns Philp (Middlegate store) 8.30am-8.30pm Mon-Sat, 10am-7pm Sun.

TOURIST BUREAU: (Centre of Burnt Pine) 9-12 and 2-4 Mon-Fri but closed Wed afternoon; 9-12 Sat.

EAST-WEST/AIR N.Z.: Burnt Pine office open 9-5 weekdays, 9-12.30 Wed-Sat.

PETROL STATIONS: There are two. Norfolk Island Motors, at the eastern edge of Burnt Pine, is open 8am-6pm every day but Sunday. Central Service Station, at the western edge of Burnt Pine, is open 8.30am-5.30pm Mon-Fri, 8.30am-1.30pm Sat, 9-12 Sun. Nights and Sunday afternoons you're out of luck.



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FOR THE INFORMATION OF TOURISTS

CASUAL GUEST POLICY

South Pacific

hotel/motel limited



VISITORS TO NORFOLK are sometimes uncertain about the casual-guest policies of the Island's leading hotel.

The brief answer is that you are most welcome, regardless of where you may be staying.

Luncheon at the South Pacific is always pleasant. When the weather is fine you may be served at a table beside the swimming pool. If you prefer, you may sit in the glass-walled indoor barbecue room overlooking the pool and a backdrop of Norfolk Pines.

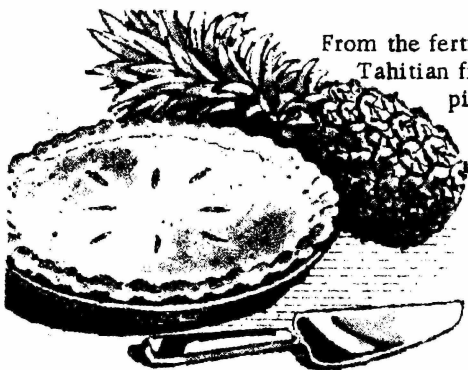
The luncheon menu always includes an inexpensive dish, usually \$1 or \$1.50, and a beautiful array of hot and cold dishes.

Every night there is special entertainment: MONDAY a smorgasbord and dance to "Lantana"; TUESDAY Housie; WEDNESDAY Singalong with Sharon; THURSDAY South Pacific Island Dinner and dance to "Toofey"; FRIDAY "Disco Night"; SATURDAY a candlelight dinner (with a fine steak for only \$5.75; SUNDAY dinner and a film.

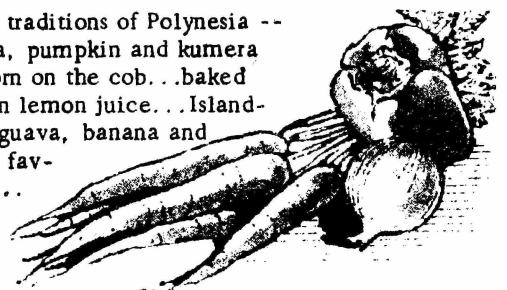
Our four chefs have studied on four continents and present the best in imported and local foods, artfully prepared, and served by the attractive girls in the bright cerise-coloured uniforms.

Two requests, please -- make bookings before 4.30 to assure a table, and arrange to arrive before 7.30pm

COME AND ENJOY the South Pacific early in your visit ... you'll want to return.



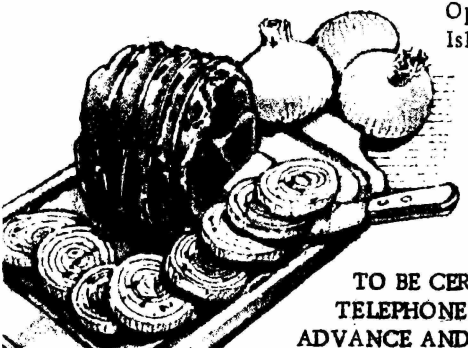
From the fertile earth, the bounteous sea and the traditions of Polynesia -- Tahitian fish...fish in coconut milk...banana, pumpkin and kumera pilhi...taro...fresh green beans...corn on the cob...baked pumpkin and kumera...roast pork in lemon juice...Island-style pot roast...baked chicken...guava, banana and passionfruit pies -- as well as other favorite, familiar dishes in you prefer... prepared by an Islander who loves Norfolk and its food -- in a small restaurant with a beautiful view across the valley to Mt. Pitt



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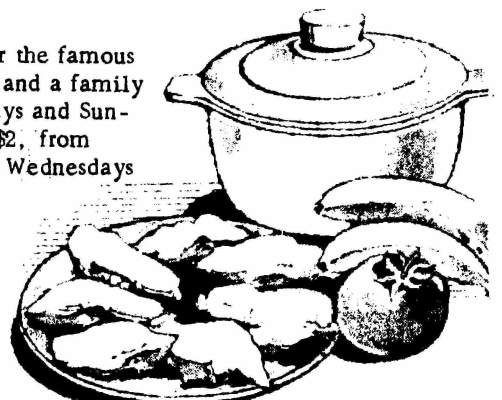
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2 SHOPPING CENTRE, Post Office, Banks, Tourist Board

3 ISLAND ADMINISTRATION ; Bond Store for spirits

4 CEMETERY -- touching inscriptions on old headstones

5 BLOODY BRIDGE, site of one of Norfolk's legends

6 NORFOLK ISLAND GOLF CLUB -- visitors welcome

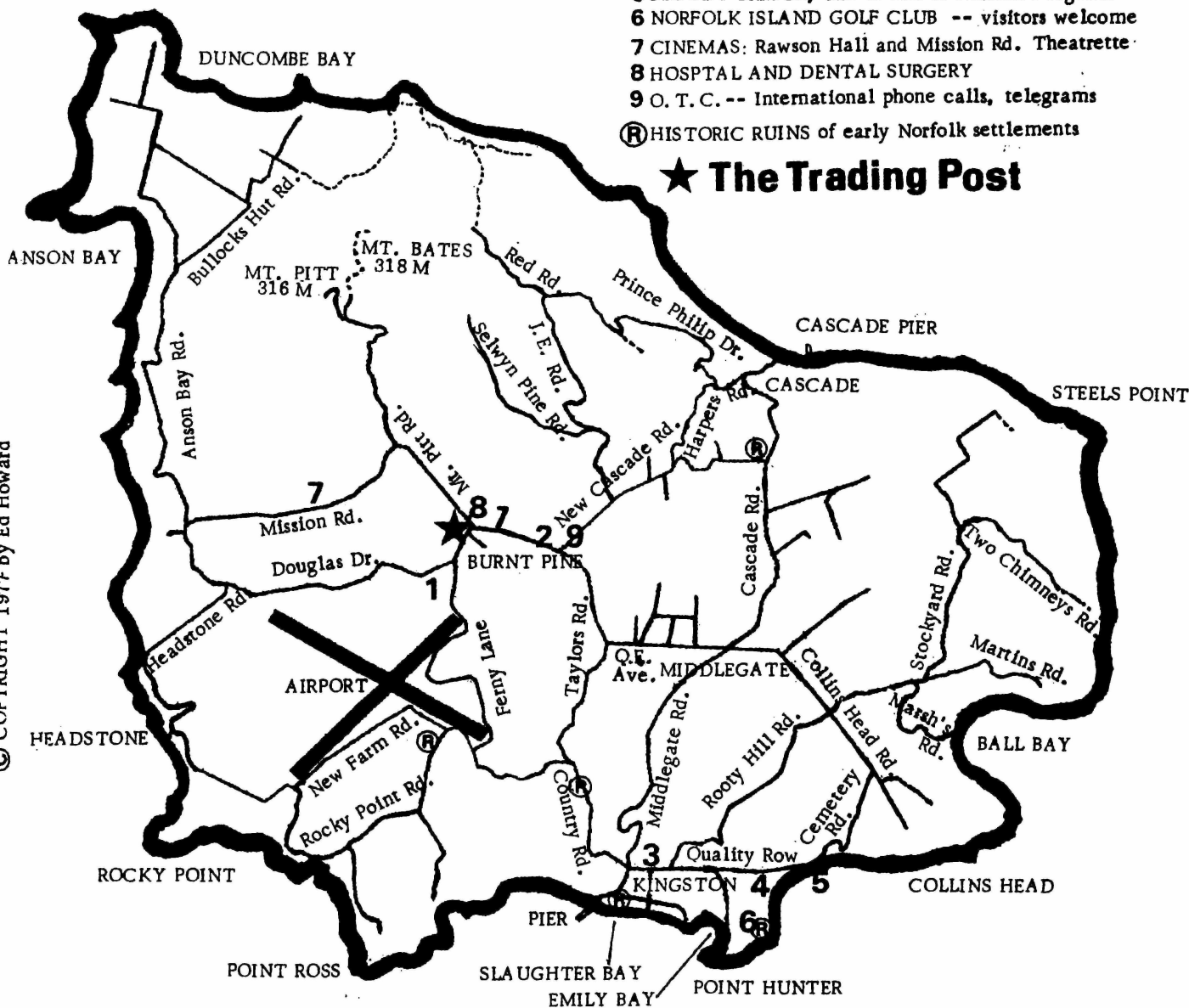
7 CINEMAS: Rawson Hall and Mission Rd. Theatre

8 HOSPITAL AND DENTAL SURGERY

9 O. T. C. -- International phone calls, telegrams

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Norfolk's Complete Duty-Free Centre

The Norfolk Island

SUN

1 Sunrise 6.46
Sunset 5.43

- Church Services
- Film, sm'b'd(VV7.30p)
- Film (MRT 8p)

8 Sunrise 6.49
Sunset 5.39

- Church services
- Film, sm'b'd(VV7.30p)
- Film (MRT 8p)

15 Sunrise 6.53
Sunset 5.34

- Church services
- Film, sm'b'd(VV7.30p)
- Film (MRT 8p)

22 Sunrise 6.57
Sunset 5.31

- Church services
- Film, sm'b'd(VV7.30p)
- Film (MRT8p)

29 Sunrise 7.01
Sunset 5.28

- Church Services
- Film, sm'bd(VV 7.30p)
- Film (MRT 8p)

MON

2 Sunrise 6.46
Sunset 5.43

- Housie(LC)
- Film(Nlk)
- Sm'b'd(SP)
- Film (MRT 8p)

9 Sunrise 6.50
Sunset 5.38

- Housie(LC)
- Film(Nlk)
- Sm'b'd(SP)
- Film (MRT 8p)

16 Sunrise 6.54
Sunset 5.34

- Housie(LC)
- Film(Nlk)
- Sm'b'd(SP)
- Film (MRT 8p)

23 Sunrise 6.58
Sunset 5.31

- Housie (LC)
- Film (Nlk)
- Sm'b'd (SP)
- Film (MRT 8p)

30 Sunrise 7.02
Sunset 5.28

- Housie(LC)
- Film(NLK)
- Sm'b'd(SP)
- Film (MRT 8p)

TUE

3 Sunrise 6.46
Sunset 5.43

- Films(Pds & LC)
- Darts(RSL)
- C'm'dants Dinner (7.30G)
- Open Night (NLK)
- Film (MRT 8p)

10 Sunrise 6.50
Sunset 5.38

- Films(Pds & LC)
- Darts(RSL)
- C'm'dants Dinner (7.30G)
- Open Night (NLK)
- Film (MRT 8p)

17 Sunrise 6.54
Sunset 5.33

- Films(Pds & LC)
- Darts(RSL)
- C'm'dants Dinner (7.30G)
- Open Night (NLK)
- Film (MRT 8p)

24 Sunrise 6.58
Sunset 5.30

- Film (MRT 8p)
- Films(Pds & LC)
- Darts(RSL)
- C'm'dants Dinner (7.30G)
- Open Night (NLK)
- Film (MRT 8p)

31 Sunrise 7.02
Sunset 5.28

- Films (Pds & LC)
- Darts (RSL)
- Commandant's Dinner (G 7.30)
- Open Night(NLK)
- Film (MRT 8p)

WED

4 Sunrise 6.47
Sunset 5.42

- Council meeting
- Film, sm'b'd(VV)
- Film(Pds)
- Open night(Nlk)



11 Sunrise 6.51
Sunset 5.37

- Film, sm'b'd(VV)
- Film(Pds)
- Open night(Nlk)

18 Sunrise 6.55
Sunset 5.33

- Film, sm'b'd(VV)
- Film(Pds)
- Open night(Nlk)



25 Sunrise 6.59
Sunset 5.30

- Film, sm'b'd(VV)
- Film(Pds)
- Open night(Nlk)

CALENDAR

May 1977

THU

5

Sunrise 6.47
Sunset 5.41

- Housie(LC)
- BBQ(SP)
- Film(8.00RSL)
- Rotary(6.30Nlk)
- Film(MRT 8p)

FRI

6

Sunrise 6.48
Sunset 5.40

- Film(RSL8.00p)
- Open night(Pds)
- Film(MRT 8p)

SAT

7

Sunrise 6.48
Sunset 5.40

- SDA service
- Housie(RSL8.00p)
- Open Night (NLK)
- Film (MRT 8p)

LOCATIONS

12

Sunrise 6.51
Sunset 5.36

- Housie(LC)
- BBQ(SP)
- Film(RSL8.00p)
- Rotary(Nlk6.30p)
- Film (MRT 8p)

13

Sunrise 6.52
Sunset 5.35

- Film (RSL 8p.)
- Open Night (Pds)
- Film (MRT 8p)

14

Sunrise 6.53
Sunset 5.35

- Mini Market(PH, 9-12 a)
- SDA service
- Housie(RSL8.00p)
- Open Night (NLK)
- Film (MRT 8p)

19

Sunrise 6.55
Sunset 5.32

- Housie(LC)
- BBQ(SP)
- Film(RSL8.00p)
- Rotary(Nlk6.30p)
- Film (MRT 8p)

20

Sunrise 6.56
Sunset 5.32

- Film(RSL8.00p)
- Open night(Pds)
- Film (MRT 8p)

21

Sunrise 6.57
Sunset 5.32

- SDA Service
- Housie(RSL8.00p)
- Open Night (NLK)
- Film (MRT 8 p)

26

Sunrise 7.00
Sunset 5.30

- Film (MRT 8p)
- Housie(LC)
- BBQ(SP)
- Film(RSL8.00p)
- Rotary(Nlk6.30p)

27

Sunrise 7.00
Sunset 5.29

- Film(RSL8.00p)
- Open night(Pds)
- Film (MRT 8p)

28

Sunrise 7.01
Sunset 5.29

- Mini Market(PH, 9-12 a)
- SDA service
- Housie (RSL 8p.)
- Open Night (NLK)
- Film (MRT 8p)

- A - Administration Building
- BP - Burnt Pine
- BC - Bowling Club
- BCP - BiCentennial Park
- BH - Branka House
- C - Catholic Church
- CE - All Saints
- EB - Emily Bay
- G - Garrison Rest.
- GC - Golf Club
- H - Hospital
- KO - Kingston Oval
- Lib - Library
- LC - Leagues Club
- LK - Lime Kiln BBQ
- M - Museum Building
- MC - Methodist Church
- MRT - Mission Road Talkies
- Nlk - Norfolk Hotel
- Pds - Paradise
- PH - Pitcairners Hall
- RH - Rawson Hall
- RSL - R. S. L. Club
- Scl - N.I. School
- SDA - 7th Day Adv. Hall
- SP - South Pacific
- StB - St. Barnabas Chapel
- SW - Simons Water
- VV - Valley View
- YC - Youth Centre

HISTORIC EVENTS IN MAY

1 May, 1856: The last church service before leaving Pitcairn's.
3 May, 1856: At about 4pm, the last of 193 Pitcairners boarded the "Morayshire", leaving the Island abandoned and thus fulfilling their part of the bargain with the British Government. On the voyage to Norfolk a child was born, so there were 194 when they arrived at their new home.
17 May, 1853: Admiral Moresby recommended additions to the Pitcairn laws, which the Islanders discussed and adopted.

20 May, 1798: About this date the sloop "Norfolk" was launched - the first ship ever built here. She was later confiscated by Sydney authorities, and was the vessel in which it was discovered that Tasmania is an island, not part of the mainland.
21 May, 1936: The "great flood" on Norfolk - 15 inches of rain in two days. Plantations were washed out, and a piano from the Paradise Hotel was found out on the golf course.
28 May, 1866: Fifty Melanesian Mission students left New Zealand to set up the new mission school on Norfolk.



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green jade statuettes
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emeralds, sapphires
opals
and amber from the Baltic Sea

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NOW ON DISPLAY -- AN ELEGANT SELECTION OF GOLD CHARM BRACELETS AND CHARMS

YOU'LL FIND YOUR OWN "Best Buys" depending on your own needs and purse, but The News asked some of the Island's leading importers to pick a few items they believe are particularly good value at the moment. Here's what they told us:

Casa Kui: "Our jewellery and other beautiful arts from China, because of our long-standing direct connections there."

Martin's Agencies: "Remington electric shavers and hot combs, on sale at good shops in Burnt Pine"

International Duty-Free: "We've just received a wide range of the British 'Corgi' miniature die-cast metal cars and toys, match box size, priced at 39¢ and up."

Pacific Hire Cars: "We've just reduced the price of the Casiotron R11B digital watches to \$59.95. In Sydney they're advertised at \$114."

CASIO...REMINGTON
CASA KUI...INTERNA-
TIONAL DUTY-FREE..
THE TRADING POST..
NORFOLK TRADER...
MILTONS...CAMERA-
LINES...PROUD'S...

Proud's: "Omega watches".

Cameralines: "Soligor 75-260mm f4.5 zoom lens, to suit most SLR cameras, for only \$165 with case; and a special Minolta camera + lens 'package deal', available only the first two weeks in May."

Miltons: "Vivitar cameras from only \$39.95. Also the new Ricoh SLX500 single lens reflex camera at \$129.95, with a full range of interchangeable lenses also available."

The Trading Post: "We have same-day Australian and New Zealand newspapers, five evenings a week, planes permitting."

"SCHOOL
TOUR"

Across

1. Horses
4. Boys
7. Measure
8. Distance
9. Belonging to

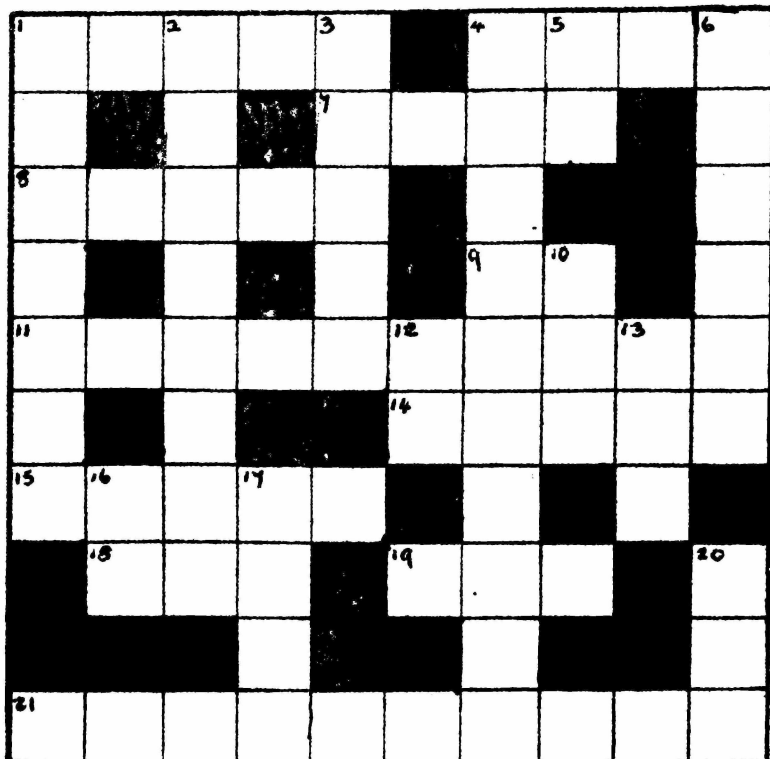
11. Sydney Show-
piece

14. Blend
15. Country
18. Bound Papers
19. Animal Park
21. Senior Pri-
mary

Down

1. Port
2. Capital City

3. Italian City
4. Educational Trip
5. Gasp of Surprise
6. Australian City
10. Suffix
12. Exclamation
13. Sauce
16. Risen
17. Entrance Tunnel
20. Cost



PITCAIRN AND NORFOLK
stamps, 1st day
covers



Back issues - variety of sets
DeCHESNE'S STORE - Hospital Corner

Note - DeChesne's is also stockist of back issues of the Norfolk Island News

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SAVE \$\$\$ AND HELP N.I.

With ocean freight costing a whopping \$90 per cubic metre, imported soft drinks cost you a lot for every bubble. Then you chuck the bottle. Result: Norfolk messy, you poorer.

We make terrific soft drinks at our own sparkling plant in Cascade Rd. We re-use bottles. We refund for any you don't use. Drive down and select your own mix (soda squash, pineapple, creaming soda, lemonade, raspberry, lime, orange, cola, ginger beer, dry ginger ale, soda, tonic & bitter lemon tonic) for \$3.60-case of 24 10oz bots., or \$4.20-case of 12 24oz bots. Result: happy holiday for you with a nice fizzy always at hand, a tidier Norfolk, good ecology, & extra money saved for you.



CASCADE
SOFT DRINKS

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



**A new 35mm SLR camera
is shaking up the whole camera industry.**

Why?

**Because it's smaller, lighter and
quieter than any other 35mm SLR.**

**And yet...
you see more in the viewfinder!**

Writers in photographic magazines all over the world welcomed the new Olympus OM-1 camera. Because they knew that many photographers were getting tired of 35mm cameras that were too heavy, too big and too noisy.

Olympus reduced both the size and the weight of a 35mm SLR camera by 35%. And by using a special air damper, reduced the noise level considerably.

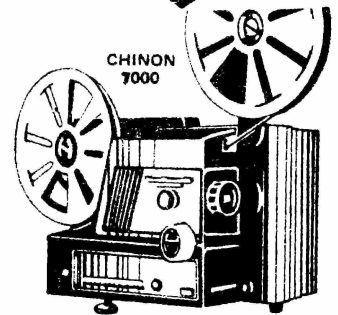
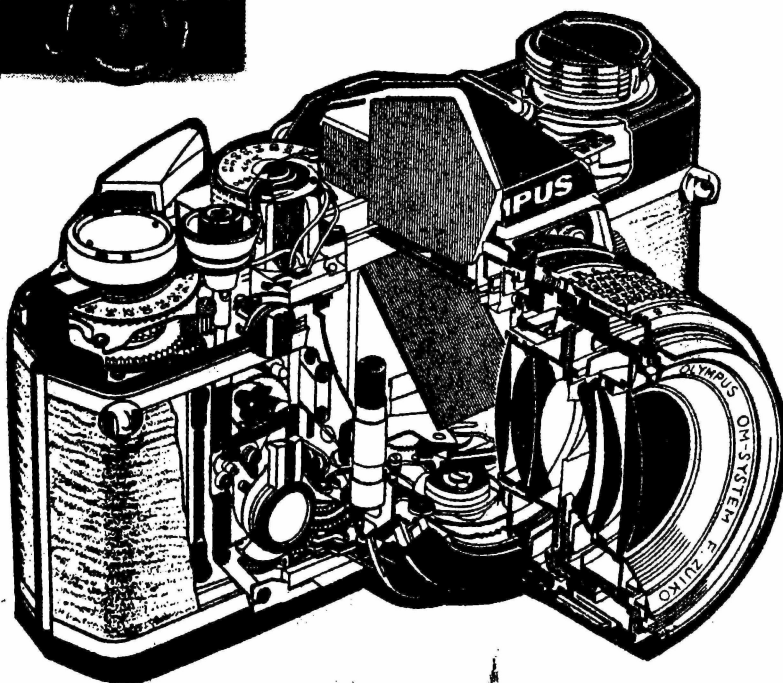
All this without sacrificing quality and precision. In fact the viewfinder is 70% brighter and 30% larger than comparable cameras.

By reducing size and weight Olympus made it possible for many photographers to take their cameras

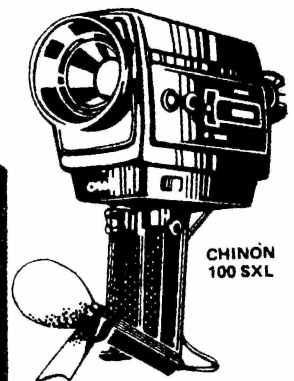
with them instead of leaving them at home. And the camera was designed so even the casual photographer could get consistently superior pictures. But it's also part of a huge system of over 200 accessories, so as you get more serious, the OM-1 grows with you.

Now's the time to see the OM cameras. Visit an Olympus dealer. Handle the OM-1 or OM-2. See the amazing array of accessories.

OLYMPUS OM-1



Camera & Projector



**Introductory offer
from Chinon,
the world's largest
manufacturer of
sound super 8
movie equipment**

**GIVE CHINON
GET CHINON
MUCH MORE FOR
MUCH LESS**

C A M E R A L I N E S

THE ISLAND'S ONLY COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC STORE

NORFOLK RADIO

MONDAY

9.15 My Music
10.05 Down Memory Lane
10.45 Morning Serial
11.00 Concert Half-Hour
12.05 Book Reviews
4-7.00 Shut Down
7.00 Light Music/Pop
7.30 Rock Line
8.00 Country & Western
9.00 Top of the Pops
10.00 Live concert
10.30 Close

TUESDAY

9.15 Melody Time
10.05 Music from Shows & films
10.45 Morning Serial
11.00 Notes from the past
11.30 Paramor Sound
12.05 Ticker, tape & phone
1.15 Methodist Program
4-7.00 shut down
7.00 Sentimental Journey
(jazz program)
7.30 Bits & Pieces
8.00 Jazz London

9.00 Bruce's Beat
10.30 Close

WEDNESDAY

9.15 How the West was sung
10.05 Cry the Beloved
Country
10.45 Morning Serial/
Hospital Prog.
12.05 World Affairs
2.00 (First Wed. of Mth.
only) N.I. Council
Meeting
6.00 Pick of the Week
Prog. includes Com-
edy, Drama, Book
Reviews

THURSDAY

9.15 Magazine of Arts
10.05 Washington Square
10.45 Morning Serial
11.00 Requests
12.05 World Affairs
Program
1.15 S.D.A. program

4-6.30 Shut Down
6.30 Light Music
7.15 Topics from
Holland
7.30 (First Thurs. in
Mth. Council Re-
broadcast)
8.00 Light Drama
8.20 Music & Interviews
9.00 America '76

FRIDAY

9.15 Comedy Show
10.05 BBC Rock Line
(music)
10.45 Morning Serial
11.00 Musical Hits from
Germany/Netherlands
12.05 Science//Sports
1.15 Church of Eng. Prog.
4-7.00 Shut Down
7.00 Evening of Fine
Music, includes
National
Australian
News
10.15 Close

SATURDAY

10.00 Mainly Pop
11.00 Top of Pops/
Requests
12.00 Local News
1.00 Aust. News in Brief/
Sports Relay
4.00 Young Mood, in-
cludes Top Ten,
Dedications, News
6.05 How the West was sung
6.30 Comedy
7.00 Movin' Music
8.00 Drama
9.00 Variety Show
10.00 Close
SUNDAY
3.00 For your entertainment
6.30 "Randy's Roundup"
including local and
international sports
7.00 Sunday Radio -
drama, music, etc.

TRANSMISSION STARTS WITH BREAKFAST SHOW BEGINNING 7AM EVERY DAY BUT SUNDAY
ABC NEWS REPORTS AT 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 12.30, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 8.30
NORFOLK ISLAND LOCAL NEWS NOTICES AT 7.40, 8.40, 10.00, 12.00, 1.05

FLIGHTS

RF-CONFIRM
24 HRS AHEAD

CHECK WITH THE
AIRLINE FOR DE-
LAYS OR LATE
CHANGES;

EAST-WEST 2195
AIR NZ 2195
N.I.A. 2328

SYDNEY

EAST-WEST AIRLINES

DAILY except Tuesdays;
through May 4th, Arrive
2.25pm, Dep. 3.15pm.
May 5th onward, Arrive
1.40pm, Dep. 2.20pm

Extra May flights

Mon 9th; Wed 11th; Th 12th;
Mon 16th; Wed 18th; Th 19th;
F 20th; Sat 21st; Mon 23rd;
all arr. 2.10, dep. 3pm.
Tues. 24th, arr. 1.40pm,
dept. 2.20pm

AUCKLAND

AIR NEW ZEALAND

DAILY except Tuesday

Arr. 10.30pm, Dep. 12.15pm

Extra May flights
Tuesday May 10th
Tuesday May 17th

BRISBANE

AND LORD HOWE ISLAND

NORFOLK ISLAND AIRLINES

	Dep.	Arr.
Monday	8.30	-
Tuesday	-	-
Wednesday	-	2.30*
Thursday	8.30*	5.15
Friday	8.30	5.15
Saturday	8.30	5.30*
Sunday	8.30*	5.15

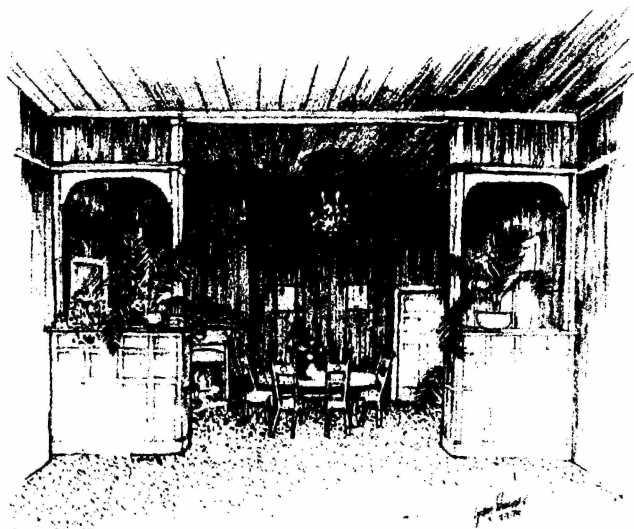
*Indicates call at Lord Howe Is.

THE SPINNING WHEEL

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VENETIAN GLASS...AND OTHER BEAUTIFUL THINGS TO HELP
YOU RECALL YOUR ISLAND HOLIDAY WITH ADDED PLEASURE

ONE OF THE FIRST SHOPS ON YOUR RIGHT APPROACHING BURNT PINE FROM THE SOUTHEAST



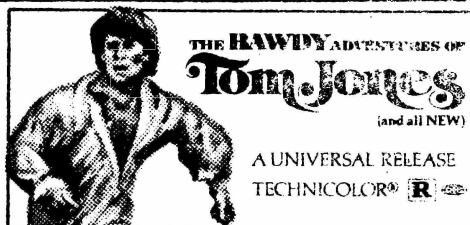
MARIA BAILEY MARRIED
DICK HEAPS IN 1907
AND ON RETIRING HE BUILT
THE ISLAND HOME OF HILLCREST
FROM TIMBERS BOUGHT FROM
THE MELANESIAN CHAPEL
AND CONVICT-HEWN STONES
FROM THE RUINS AT KINGSTON.
WHAT BETTER PLACE TO RELAX
OVER A PRE-DINNER DRINK
AND ENJOY A MEAL
THAN IN THE OLD DINING ROOM
DISCREETLY LIT BY CHANDELIER.

Bar opens for pre-dinner
drinks at 6 30 p m
A la carte restaurant
open from 7 p m
Reservations - ring 2255

MARIA HEAPS' Restaurant

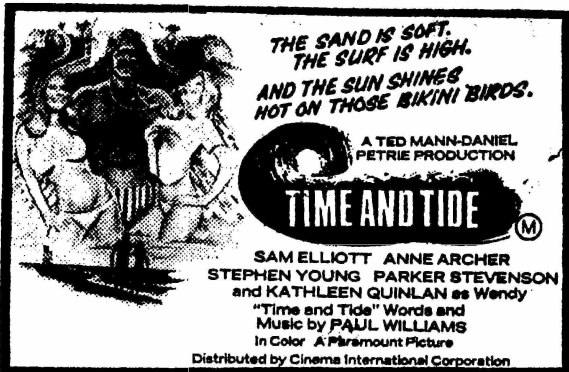
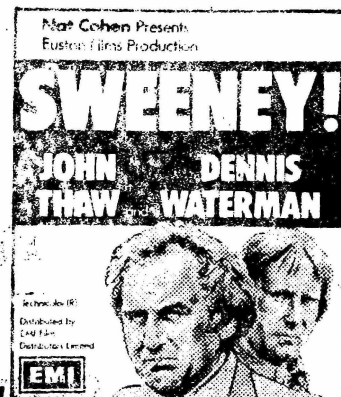
At the Hillcrest Hotel-Motel; 24 motel units in beautiful gardens overlooking Phillip Island. Brochure available - Box 64

Paramount Pictures Presents
AN ALAN J. PAKULA PRODUCTION
WARREN BEATTY
THE PARALLAX VIEW



The Godfather PART II
WINNER OF
ACADEMY 6 AWARDS
including:
BEST PICTURE
Best Director
Best Supporting Actor
— Robert De Niro
R-13

ALSO BEING SCREENED THIS SEASON: "The Last Hard Men"(Western)... "Buster and Billy"(human drama)... "French Connection II"(crime)... "The Sailor Who Fell from Grace"(sea drama)... "Seven Minutes"(suspense)... "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes' Smarter Brother"(comedy)... "Shadow of the Hawk"(drama)... "The Omen"(science fict.) "California Split"(comedy)... "All the President's Men"(Watergate)... "Lords of Flat Bush"(outdoor drama)... "The Streetfighter"(crime)... "For Pete's Sake"(comedy)... "The Drowning Pool"(drama)... "The Ritz"(comedy) + Short Subjects



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ADULTS \$1.50 UNDER 12 \$1
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and **JILL IRELAND**
"FROM NOON TILL THREE"

SAME-DAY NEWSPAPERS
late in the day Wed
-Thurs-Fri-Sat-Sun

AUSTRALIAN
National Times
Sunday Telegraph
Sun-Herald

FINANCIAL
REVIEW

Courier-Mail
New Zealand
Herald

8 o'clock
SUNDAY NEWS
Womens Weekly
CLEO
GOLDEN BOOKS

PAPERBACK BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
PERSONAL STATIONERY
GIFT STATIONERY
GIFT WRAPPINGS
ACCOUNTING FORMS
ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

NORFOLK ISLAND
STATIONERS
at the
TRADING
POST

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DUTY FREE CENTRE

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SEIKO

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Changing the world's standard of accuracy.

The Seiko Quartz Collection encompasses a wide and exciting scope of quartz watches for men and women. Quartz guaranteed accurate to within one second per month. Ultra-thin quartz. Day/date Quartz. Digital quartz watches with liquid crystal for continuous readout to the second, and no buttons to push. Even a digital quartz chronograph. It's what you'd expect of Seiko.

Seiko sold the world's first quartz wristwatch. And Seiko even makes every part of every watch (except for the battery) to ensure impeccable quality control and a superb product. Whatever Seiko Quartz model you select, you get more than just a technologically advanced timepiece. You get the watch that's changing the world's standard of accuracy. Seiko Quartz. 

MILTONS

Norfolk's Complete Duty-Free Centre

WATER SUPPLY

ISLAND'S WATER IS ALL RIGHT NOW. BUT WILL THERE BE ENOUGH IN YEARS TO COME? MAYBE SO, SAYS SCIENTIST

A 129-PAGE REPORT on Norfolk's underground water supplies, based on studies made during a ten-week survey in 1974, has been published by Australia's Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

It brings together a mass of information, much of it understandable only by scientists.

It presents very few firm conclusions, saying that much more research is needed.

A scientifically untrained reader, wading through the geological terms and perhaps, can nevertheless find many points of local interest. Most of these points are presented not as facts but as possibilities, and are hedged with scientific reservations.

Here are some of them, which may or may not be so:

deep pool is "likely"

- A VAST underground reserve of water, which has been wondered about in the past, is "likely". This possible pool of fresh water, floating on top of sea water, lies at a depth that only a few Norfolk bores have reached. If it is there, it could provide a large supply of future water for the Island. But "its development requires further hydrogeological investigations".

- WATER SUPPLY for the Island at present comes about 60% from rain, and 40% from "groundwater" - wells, bores and surface water.

- THE QUALITY of the Island's groundwater is "suitable for domestic, garden, livestock and irrigation use".

- POLLUTION of the water supply by septic tanks, livestock waste, refuse disposal and seawater contamination "is not presently a widespread problem" but should be monitored.

- ESTIMATED USE of water on the Island is 240,000 cubic metres per year. Of this total, 100,000 cubic metres a year comes from the ground.

O.K. for a few years

- THE RATE OF RECHARGE of ground water is estimated at 6,300,000 cubic metres per year. (While this is 63 times as much as the amount of groundwater estimated to be used at

present, the report limits itself to the conclusion that the rate of recharge is "sufficient to meet demands for groundwater over the next few years".)

- NORFOLK'S ANIMALS DRINK 49,000 cubic metres of water a year. The report says Norfolk has 1800 cows (drinking 60 litres - 13.2 gallons - a day each), 400 horses (60 litres a day), 200 pigs (15 litres a day), 50 sheep (10 litres a day) and 3,000 chickens, ducks and other table birds (3/10 of a litre a day).

- PEOPLE are assumed to use as much water for domestic and garden-watering needs as people do in a rural environment in Australia - which is 225 litres (50 gallons) a day each.

- THE AVERAGE ROOF on Norfolk has an area of 150 square metres. Roof collect about 75% of the rain that falls. This means that the average home's roof will only catch 150 cubic metres of water in an average year of rainfall -- or only half what a family of four people needs. The average family in the average home therefore gets half its water from the ground. (That is what the report assumes. Norfolk residents may know different.)

- MOST BORES and wells yield between 500 and 1500 litres per hour.

- LOW RAINFALL - low enough, perhaps, to be called drought - is less than 1006 millimetres in a year, on Norfolk. The worst drought years on record have been 1905, 1921, 1940, 1965 and 1976. (Last year was the lowest of those, with only 783 mm of rainfall.)

- BURNT PINE and Middlegate, the most densely populated parts of the Island, should be monitored regularly for possible pollution of the water supply.

- A RETICULATED SEWERAGE system, with an outlet to the sea, should be "seriously considered" for Burnt Pine and Middlegate.

- LEGISLATION to protect the quality, quantity, and use of groundwater on the Island is "inadequate", and the Administration should "take a much larger share of the responsibility for the development of all water resources... Some preliminary steps should be taken by the Administration to investigate what kind of legislation

will best serve the needs of Norfolk Island."

- WHERE TO DRILL: "To date on Norfolk Island, borehole siting has been rather haphazard. Most property owners require their water supply close to the house, and bore sites tend to be selected only with regard to the location of the septic tank system. This often limits the area available for prospecting. Most owners, if they do not use the services of diviners, take advice from the driller, or extract what groundwater information is available from adjacent property owners."

"The present study suggests that property owners siting their own bores should find the lowest area on their block or, if it has a valley frontage, seek groundwater at the lowest point in the valley. Post-hole borers can be used quickly and effectively to prospect for water, and to determine the depth to the water-table. They are not recommended as a substitute method for drilling bores."

low-level advantages and disadvantages

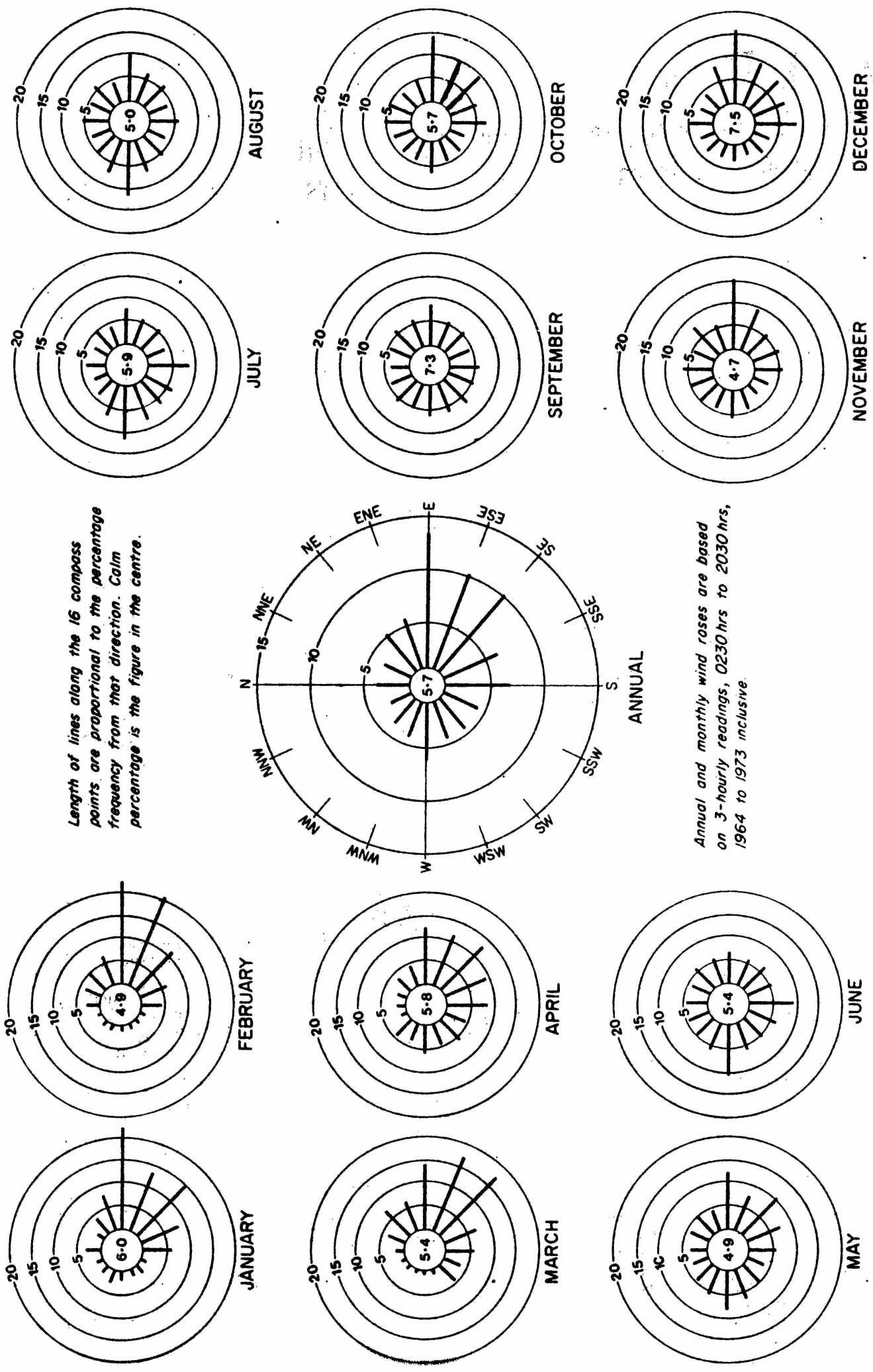
"Advantages of low-level sites in valleys are shallow water-tables and small fluctuations in water-level. Such sites need only a shallow bore and will give continuously high yields (greater than 4500 litres per hour) all year round. Disadvantages of a low site are the increased costs in bringing water to higher levels, and having a source distant from use."

- PUMPS on Norfolk are sometimes neglected. "The standard of pump maintenance," says the report, "is only fair; many pumps have rusted parts."

(Editor's note: Pumps? At our house the roof, hinges, car, fridge, tools, machinery and everything else that isn't wood, plastic, cloth or stone has rusted parts, including the stainless steel shower base. At Kingston rust will eat the galvanised hinges off a garage in a matter of months.)

- "EJECTA" PUMPS are wrongly used on some wells and bores. These are "adequate only if they do not have to pump against severe topographic or hydraulic gradients."

(please turn to the next page)





OPPOSITE: The Bureau's report includes a set of wind roses for each month on Norfolk, showing what percentage of the time the wind comes from which direction.

- **DRILLING BORES** with circulating mud "is not the ideal practice in a weathered volcanic sequence that has a high proportion of clay. Drilling-mud clogs the pores of the aquifer" (that is, the earth and rock in which the water lies) "and develops a filter cake on the wall of the borehole. This needs to be removed as far as possible during bore development. If the mud is not removed properly during test-pumping an inferior bore will result. If drilling-mud continues to be used it would be best to circulate a Revert or hydropol mud that produces as little invasion of the aquifer as possible."

- **THE ROTARY** drilling rig now in use on the Island was drilling about eight new holes a year in 1974 and 1975. It is not capable of percussion drilling, and needs some parts replaced.

- **PERCUSSION DRILLING** would be better on Norfolk because "this type of rig can be easily worked and maintained in the remote environment..."

It is suggested that the Administration ask for an experienced water well driller to visit the island to advise on present water-bore drilling methods."

- A **COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT** of Norfolk's groundwater potential can not be made without a geophysical survey and a program of exploratory drilling, including "resistivity traversing and depth probing... gravity, seismic, and magnetic techniques... geophysical bore-logging..." Geophysical surveys should indicate the best sites for about eight exploratory holes "which might prove the existence and nature of an aquifer below sea level".

everyone listed

The report includes a 12-page list of 175 wells and 122 bores on Norfolk, showing each one's owner, location and as much other information as is known, including type, elevation, depth, water level, yield, type of pump, power supply, water conductivity, casing and so forth.

The study, which was reported to have cost \$18,051, included ten weeks of research on Norfolk and Phillip Island, aerial photographs taken in black-and-white and colour at several altitudes, chemical and conductivity measurements, a review of seven

previous studies, and a computer program. The report includes many beautifully-detailed diagrams and maps, and a set of five 22" x 23" maps of the Island charting various data that are important in analysing groundwater supplies.

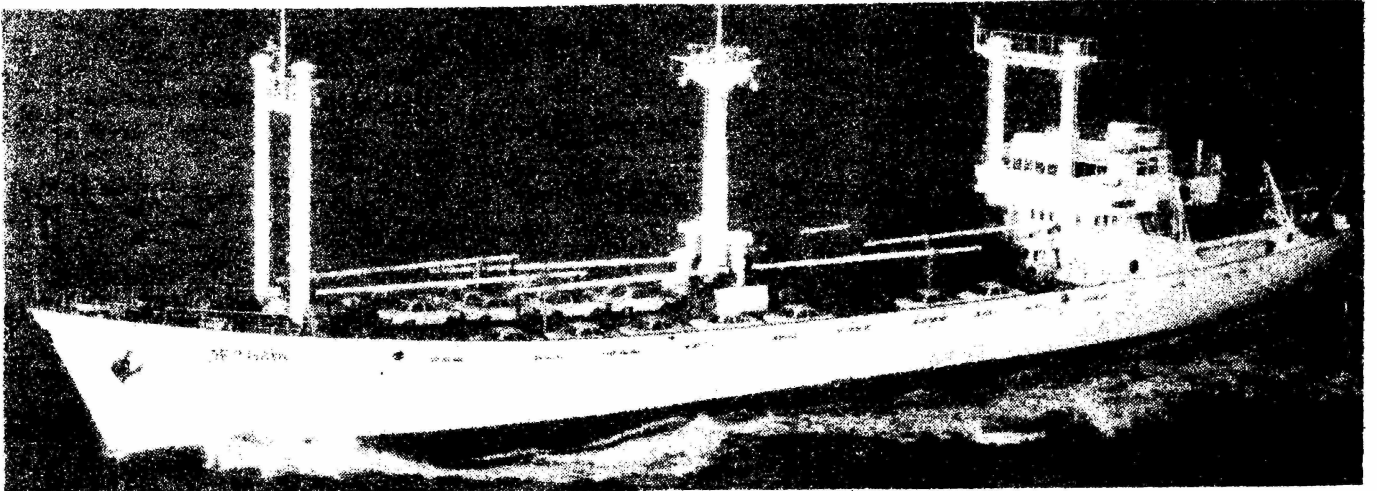
Eleven copies of the report have been made available for the Island - one for the Administration, one for each elected Councillor, and one each for Gordon Duvall and Jack Clapp, whose assistance with the study is specially acknowledged in the report.

The cost of the report was one of the items questioned by the Norfolk Island Council in its detailed study of supposed Commonwealth costs in supporting the Island at the time of the Royal Commission.

"This report," Council told the Commission, "was prepared as a result of interest expressed by the Department following correspondence between one of their officers and a geologist on the Island. It was made clear in advance that the Island would not be responsible for the expenses of the survey but that if the Department on its own initiative wishes to follow the matter up, the Administration and Council would co-operate in every way. Minutes of Council confirm this."

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Norfolk

LIVING

RUBY MATTHEWS NEE YAGER
REMINISCES ABOUT KINGSTON
IN THE "OLD DAYS" (early 1900s)



"Even today there's a bond among the families that lived at Kingston - it was a little community of its own. Our home was next to the Engineer's Cottage where Tom Buffett and his family lived at that time and then later the Clapps. Close by were the Robinsons, the Quintals, the Adams, the Jacksons and numerous other families. We walked up to Middlegate to school where there was a paddock in the grounds in which to leave horses, but nevertheless you were thought to be lazy if you didn't walk. It was a long walk but we didn't mind -- we'd see who could be the first to get up to the oak tree behind the Church of England at Store Road.

"Kingston was one wonderful playground. We'd all swim before and after school, and a favourite game was playing hide-and-seek in the old gaol walls. There were still a lot of big buildings there -- sometimes we'd let ourselves down into the underground cells and often find old coins, shackles or clothing remnants. Great hideout but kind of scary!

"I recall a convict-built road which went straight out to the reef and noticed that it can still be seen at low tide.

"As children, we all had chores to do - bringing in wood, cleaning and refilling oil lamps and we'd do some shopping on the way home from school. A Mr. Pinkerton had a shop where Keith Bishop now lives -- it was a general store. And then there was a store called 'The Club' at Ball Bay - next on from Foxy McCoy's place - they sold materials, manchester and habdashery. Also at Longridge there was one called 'The Union' which sold similar merchandise. Then there was Charles Nobbs' general store and several others.

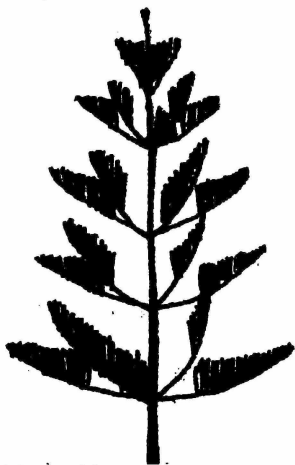
"We used to make little sledges and take them up to Flagstaff up above Beefsteak and slide down towards Watermill Valley. Flagstaff was where weather flags were hoisted for the ship - a red flag meant bad weather, go to Cascade - a white meant O.K. to unload at Kingston.

"One thing fresh in my memory was the day I watched a big fully rigged sailing ship pass between Norfolk and Nepean.

"We got our 'outside' news from the Cable Station. Latest news was nailed up on the tree at the crossroads at Pine Avenue -- this tree was locally known as 'the tree of knowledge'. The cable boy would nail up the news and everybody would gather to read news of the outside world.

"People were very pro-British then. Empire Day was a big day -- we'd salute the Union Jack, sing 'Rule Britannia' etc. Everyone loved Queen Victoria.

"The Pitcairners generally were beautiful people. Aunt Salina and Aunt Jane (Miss Nobbs), both born on Pitcairn, were still alive when I left Norfolk Island. I'm so happy to have the memory of them -- they were so good. The women were so gracious -- they had a charm I've never come across since. If they could see some of the things that are going on now, their hearts



would be saddened.

"Every Sunday All Saints Church of England was packed. Everyone went to Sunday School and Church. There were no games, tennis or anything like that on Sundays.

"The women in Kingston were very happy and very busy. Most did their own work - bread-making, sewing etc. Mostly, clothes were made

here but you could send to Farmers, D.J's, Anthony Horderns and buy from their catalogues.

"The men were farmers. The Island was so beautiful and the soil so rich and there were no pests whatever. Huge lemon trees and oranges grew everywhere. There were very few noxious weeds and in fact people were fined for having these on their properties. Norfolk was like a big park. The bird life was also fantastic.

"What did we do for fun? There were balls -- any excuse for one too! They were held in old Rawson Hall near 'Branka House'. It was a stone building, convict built. We had a fine orchestra and for these occasions Hugo Quintal, George Nobbs and Bert Starr each played violins and Swain Quintal at the piano. We didn't pair off. Everyone danced with everyone else. We danced 'The Lancers', 'The Chatish', square dances and the old-time waltz - and others. If we got thirsty we had a drink of water under the tap. There was no liquor and yet we had so much fun. People laughed a lot.

We didn't come in contact with mainlanders much. There were a few boarding houses, and Norfolk's tourists in those days were mainly people interested in Norfolk's history. They would stay for long periods.

"We had no crime whatsoever. Oh, maybe there were two or three larrikins but they weren't bad. The school was run by the Commonwealth; we had the very best teachers and headmasters. We weren't in contact with anything bad -- only beauty all around you.

"On Bounty Day there was the traditional picnic and cricket - Pitcairn Islanders against all-comers. Thanksgiving Day was a big important day.

"Quite a number of houses at Quality Row were burned down after 'the eviction' -- I recall the fires well. The people became very bitter about the N.S.W. government after this event. They had never paid rent before but the government now wanted them to do so.

"Norfolk Islanders in those days were indeed one big happy family."

IF THERE IS one cuisine which is to be found almost anywhere one travels and is always popular it is Chinese.

These days a good range of ingredients is on sale in the island shops and, if you are prepared to take a little trouble in preparation, the cooking is straight forward enough and the results most gratifying.

Here are several dishes to try:

CHICKEN & BAMBOO SHOOTS

5 oz. raw chicken breast boned
2 oz. ham
2 oz. bamboo shoots
 $\frac{1}{2}$ dz. mushrooms
1 med. onion (cut into eights)
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. chicken stock or 1 chicken bouillon cube and water
1 dessertsp. peanut oil
pinch salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teasp. sugar
pinch M. S. G.
few drops of dry sherry
Cut chicken breast into thin strips and set them aside.

Cut the ham and bamboo shoots into similar strips and place them together in another dish.

Slice mushrooms very thinly and cut onion. Heat the chicken stock.

Heat the peanut oil in a frying pan and cook the chicken strips in it for a minute, tossing and turning them without coloring them.

Add the ham, bamboo shoots and mushrooms and cook them a further minute. Add to the chicken stock the onion, salt, sugar and M. S. G. Cook 1 minute. Add the prepared meats and vegetables, bring to the boil - use a little bit of cornflour mixed in cold water to thicken mixture if you wish. Add sherry and serve hot on rice. Serves 4.



HELEN PAYNE

SWEET - SOUR CHICKEN

1 cooked breast of chicken
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. chicken stock
4 tablesp. water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ small clove garlic, crushed

1 teasp. peanut oil
 $\frac{3}{4}$ teasp. sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tablesp. tomato puree
4 tablesp. vinegar
pinch salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp. cornflour
1 teasp. water
Chinese pickles for garnish (available in small tins)

Slice chicken breast add it to the heated stock and leave for 2-3 minutes at just under boiling point. In a small pan, mix together the water, garlic, oil, sugar, tomato puree, vinegar and salt. Whisk while you bring them to the boil.

Blend cornflour with water and stir in. Simmer for $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 minutes to complete the sweet sour sauce.

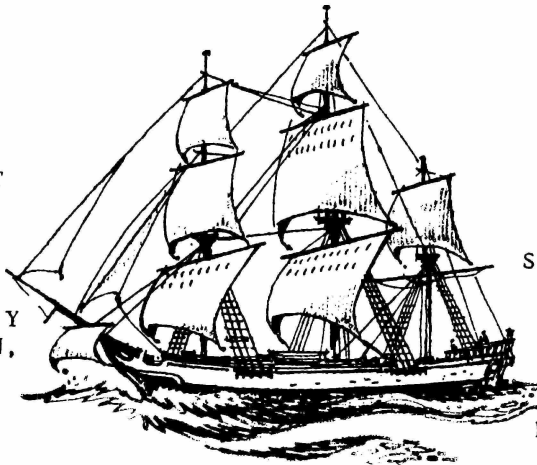
Drop in Chinese pickles to heat. Lift out the chicken, place in a heated serving dish. Strain the hot sauce over the chicken, garnish with the pickles and serve.

RUMP STEAK IN OYSTER SAUCE

4 oz. rump steak, cut in thin slices
2 thin slices of ginger (fresh if possible but canned will do)
Salt, sugar and M. S. G.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teasp. soy sauce
1 teasp. cornflour
3 teasp. cold water
1 tablesp. peanut oil

"Eat Thy Bread With Joy and
Drink Thy Wine with Merry Hearts"

SOFT LIGHTS
AND PLEASANT
MUSIC ARE
PART OF THE
ENJOYABLE
ATMOSPHERE
OF THE BOUNTY
LODGE TAVERN,
NORFOLK'S
LEADING
LICENSED
RESTAURANT.
ENJOY CHOOSING
FROM OUR FINE



A LA CARTE
MENU -- AND
ENJOY OUR
ATTENTIVE
SERVICE AT THE
COCKTAIL BAR
AND AT YOUR
TABLE.
YOUR EVENING
"ABOARD THE
BOUNTY" WITH
US WILL BE
COMPLETE AND
MEMORABLE.

BOUNTY LODGE TAVERN

OPEN TUESDAY THROUGH SATURDAY FROM 7PM. TELEPHONE 2019

2 crushed cloves garlic
 ½ teasp. dry sherry
 ¼ pt. hot chicken stock
 1 dessert. oyster sauce
 parsley

Place steak and ginger in a basin. Add a pinch of salt, sugar and M. S. G. ½ teasp. cornflour and 1 teasp. water and work them well into the meat. Heat the oil. Fry the garlic in it until golden and then discard it. Fry the meat in the oil for 1-2 minutes; then remove.

To the pan add sherry, stock and another pinch of salt, sugar and M. S. G. and bring to the boil. Add the oyster sauce and the remaining cornflour, blended with the rest of the water, boil for 1½ minutes. Return the meat to the pan and heat through.

Turn all into a heated dish and garnish with parsley. Serves 3.

questions & answers in Norfolk Garden

PERHAPS A LITTLE CHAT about hanging baskets and creepers may be of help to those who are starting new gardens or perhaps have an old tree stump that would look better covered by a creeper.

Some creepers are well known to us such as "cup of gold", stephanotis and bouganvilleas.

There are many colours in the latter and many of them - such as white and yellow and lilac - have very few thorns, so for those who admire bouganvilleas but are not so keen on the thorns, why not grow some of the less thorny varieties.

You may have noticed the cascade of pretty deep mauve on the stone garden wall in Watermill Valley. This is commonly called the potato vine - its botanical name is Solanum Wendlandii which explains its relationship to the potato. It is also salt-resistant but does like cool root run. It grows from young wood cuttings.

Allamanda is not a true climber but needs a little support but is one of the loveliest flowering covers for old tree stumps or for trellis.

I recently added a "bird's foot" ivy to my green house which is quite a charmer.

If you have a sunny patio or somewhere that gets good sunlight, then try a Rhio-discolour or seteresia -- both of these have purple reverse to their foliage and are very attractive when grown in baskets.

Also some varieties of fushias and ivy geraniums do very well, but they do need to be watched for mealy bug.

IN BOND

by "VINAS"

-- a private view of what is offering at the Liquor Bond

IT WAS IN OPORTO long ago that Portuguese winemakers started something, which like the best of things, has stood the test of time.

Port is made by late picking suitable red grapes to ensure a high sugar content and, at the right stage of fermentation, fortified with a brandy spirit.

The more common and lower priced ports are generally referred to as Ruby style because of their rich, red colour and generally spend about eighteen months in wood after fortification before being bottled.

Tawny ports, again named for their colour, are made from base wine which may spend twenty or more years in the cask during which time evaporation and blending of flavours produces something which may be best described as rich yet crisp. Naturally they are more expensive.

When used to describe port the word Vintage does not refer to the year of harvesting but indicates that it has been matured in the bottle over a similar period as the tawny style. Vintage ports are not made every year as their quality depends on a season which produces big, full, sugary grapes. These make a big base wine which develops sufficient alcohol to terminate the yeast activity quite naturally and only after

fermentation is complete are they fortified.

The Bond carries a very good range of ports in different styles and price brackets.

From Portugal we have the choice of Gonzales @ \$4.45, Harris (10 years) @ \$4.95 and Velha's 1940 Royal Oporto @ \$13.00.

Paarl Tawny Port hails from South Africa and sells for only \$2.65 so I can't imagine it has spent twenty years in the cask.

Australian ports are very good but generally somewhat heavier than Portuguese. The Bond has a variety covering a wide price range.

Seppelts Para sells @ \$1.60, their Rufus Tawny @ \$1.65, their '74 vintage @ \$2.80 and, a recent introduction, 101 Para Liqueur @ \$12.85.

Penfolds Club port, a very popular line, is \$2.30.

From Mudgee in N.S.W. comes Craigmoor Rummy port so named because it is matured in old rum casks. It is priced @ \$4.15.

H.G. Brown's present their 621 port in an attractive earthenware decanter @ \$5.95.

Finally there is a superb 1964 vintage port from Kaiser Stuhl which has a distinctive Portuguese character. It is well worth \$7.20 but you would be advised to hurry as little stock remains.

ISLAND HOUSEWIFE

HAVING TAKEN A visitor to see the views from Mt. Pitt and Mt. Bates, I was very amused to hear a tourist holding forth about Norfolk Island once being a volcano and pointing out that the fern-filled "hole" on Mt. Bates was more than likely the crater or all the remains of it.

I suppose I should have put her right about that "crater" but somehow I thought, why spoil her pleasure at having arrived at the conclusion that she had solved the riddle of the hole at the top of an island.

Actually it is a left-over from the war years. For many years after the war the remains of a radar was there, for all the world like Don Quixote's windmill, although my little children were always just as sure that it was an old ship's sail.

One fine day we drove old Kate up and had a picnic there. The road was just a grass track from about half-way up.

Some time later, the radar was dismantled and taken away, and a deep hole full of debris left.

It was not long before nature took a hand and soon turned it into a sunken garden and filled it with trees etc. thus hiding dark memories with the beauty of nature. As the saying goes, time heals.

What did strike me quite forcefully on this recent excursion was how many more houses there are now, but many less of those really big pine trees -- whether through sickness, age or felling for timber, I do not know. But there are a lot less, I am very sure, since that long ago drive by horse and gig to see Don Quixote's windmill and watch sea birds flying and fishing along Duncombe Bay and waves breaking white at Kingston in the distance. This was nature at her best. Let people change if they so wish, but not Norfolk Island. May it always be beautiful.

A CAPSULE REPORT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION THAT CONFRONTS NORFOLK ISLAND

ALTHOUGH NORFOLK ISLAND was a separate and self-governing British colony from 1856, with full executive powers, self-government was ended at the recommendation of the Governor of New South Wales in 1896. The consent of the Island's people was not sought at the time, or at the time Norfolk was handed by England to Australia in 1914.

The Island is administered by the Minister for Administrative Services, with the assistance of his Department and an Administrator, Official Secretary and Legal Adviser stationed on the Island. Ordinances are made by Australia's Governor General. The only elected representatives of the people of the Island are the Norfolk Island Council, which has only advisory power.

ROYAL COMMISSION

This form of government was deemed "outmoded and inappropriate" by the Australian Government in 1975, and a Royal Commission was established to inquire and make recommendations for the Island's future government. The Commission's first guideline was to take into account the interests of residents. Its second guideline was to take into account the historic rights arising from the settlement of the Pitcairners on the Island in 1856.

The large majority of residents giving testimony to the Commission said they believed Norfolk should be locally self-governing once again, with close constitutional ties to Australia. Evidence examined by the Commission shows that the historic rights of the Pitcairners were based on the intention and promise of the British Government that the Islanders would be given full title to all but some 700 acres of land on Norfolk, which was to be public land; and that there would be no interference with the rights of self-government they had on Pitcairn.

The Commission's Report, tabled in the Australian Parliament late in 1976, came as a shock to most of the Island.

It brushed aside the views of the residents about the Island's future status, saying they were merely "subjective" views and that the Commission would rely instead on its own "objective" views.

It stated that no significant documentary evidence could be found that "could in any way support" the main historic rights.

It stated that Australia was required to support Norfolk economically with necessary Commonwealth expenditures of \$2.5 million a year. This statement has apparently been accepted as accurate in Australia, despite the fact that it has been demonstrated to be rubbish. About half of the supposed figure has been shown to be non-existent; it is not paid by anyone, no one does anything for it, no one receives anything for it, no cheques are even signed. Of the remaining half, almost every item has been shown to be included for Australian purposes, without the request or need of the Island.

The Commission's major recommendation was that Norfolk's separate status should be terminated, with the Island integrated in all respects into the Commonwealth. It proposed that a locally-elected council should have shire-type authority.

As in 1896 and in 1914, it is proposed by the Commission and agreed by the Department of Administrative Services that the consent of the people of the Island should not be sought. Repeated requests for an Island referendum on the Commission's proposals have been rejected.

REACTIONS TO THE REPORT

Reactions to the Royal Commission Report on the Island have been extremely strong.

Opposition to the recommendations has been led by the Norfolk Island Council, which insists that no major change should be made in the Island's constitutional position without the consent of a majority of the electors. The Council has prepared a 101-page counter-report, proposing meaningful local self-government, with a continued basic constitutional link with Australia. These proposals were sent to the Minister in February, 1977, but at this writing there has been no comment on them or reaction to them.

A group of supporters of the Commission's recommendations has also been active on the Island. It appears mainly to favour the introduction of Australian pensions and other social service benefits, and has circulated a petition with some 160 signatures emphasising this particular aspect of the proposals.

NORFOLK AND THE U.N.

Australia does not apply the principles of the United Nations Charter to Norfolk Island. Its reasons were given in a 1975 report of the Senate Standing Committee of Foreign Affairs and Defence. The report lists eleven

reasons, of which nine are misinformation about Norfolk - such as the statement that the Norfolk Island Council has normal municipal authority, when in fact it has no executive authority of any kind. There is no reason to believe that the report was meant to mislead; it appears merely to have been based on a remarkable absence of knowledge of the facts about the Island.

All eight of the elected representatives of the people - members of the Council - appealed in February, 1977 to the United Nations for protection against the Island's integration into Australia without the Island's consent. The outcome of this appeal is pending, with member countries of the U.N. Committee on Decolonisation considering the matter.

FINANCES - AND THE FUTURE

Is Norfolk Island self-supporting? The Norfolk Island Council believes it can and should be, but that this is possible only if there is local control of revenue-raising and spending.

At present the Island's budget is based on revenues of approximately \$1,380,000. Of this, \$126,000 is a grant from Australia, which is adequate to cover the salaries and expenses of the Australian officials stationed on the Island. The remainder is raised through local taxes, duties, bond store earnings and post office revenues.

There appears to be a quite general willingness on the Island to pay higher taxes if they are necessary and if their spending is controlled locally.

The 1976/77 Island budget expected a loss of about \$125,000, which was to be drawn from surplus funds in the bank, remaining from past years that were financially in the black.

For a time the Island's revenues were increased by fees from companies set up to take advantage of an income tax haven on Norfolk, but this was closed in 1973 by Australian legislation.

The Norfolk Island Council's proposals for local self-government do not depend on subsidies from Commonwealth funds.

Whether Norfolk will in future be a self-supporting and self-governing Territory of Australia, or whether it will become financially dependent on and governed by Canberra depends on Australia's willingness to set aside the Royal Commission Report (as the Council has requested) and to work with the Council to develop a democratic local government. It may also depend importantly on the Island's ability to force a referendum on the issue, and on the outcome of such a referendum.

Seal with a
bit of sticky tape



NORFOLK ISLAND

LOCATION: South Pacific Ocean, 1676 km ENE of Sydney, Australia.

SIZE: About three miles by five - 3455 hectares, or 8528 acres.

POPULATION: About 1600. Over half (including wives and husbands) are "Pitcairner" families. The Pitcairners are a part Polynesian, part English race descended from the mutineers of the "Bounty" in 1789.

About 1/4 of the population was born in Australia, and about 1/4 in New Zealand.

ECONOMY: Traditionally agriculture and subsistence farming and fishing; tourism is the only commercial industry, with about 12,000 Australians and 8,000 New Zealanders visiting the Island a year.

HISTORY: One of England's earliest Pacific settlements in 1788; a "hell on earth" penal settlement 1825-1856; a self-governing British colony established for the Pitcairners 1856-1896; a non-self-governing British colony, administered by the Governor of N.S.W., 1897-1914; a non-self-governing territory under Australian administration since 1914.

CLIMATE: Semi-tropical. Average rainfall 1335 mm (more in winter than in summer). Rarely warmer than 28°C or colder than 12°C.

TERRAIN: Rolling hills and valleys, in parts wooded with Norfolk Island pines. Steep cliffs, several beaches, coral reef.

SOME FEATURES: No serious crime. Cattle have right-of-way on all roads. Speed limit 50 km. All students traditionally pass N.S.W. 4th Form final exams. Keys can be left in cars. Historic Georgian buildings and ruins. Motorists usually wave in passing, outside Burnt Pine shopping district. One street light. No public debt. No proper gaol.

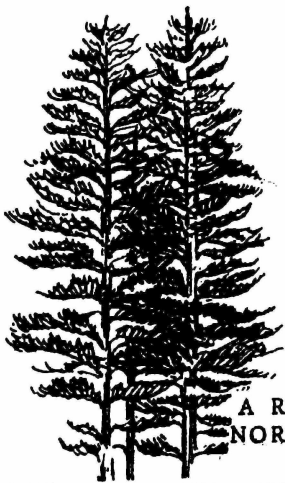
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FROM



• 18¢ to
Australia

FOR:



A REPORT ON
NORFOLK ISLAND

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NORFOLK ISLAND NEEDS TO BE BETTER UNDERSTOOD IN AUSTRALIA. YOU CAN HELP BY SENDING THIS REPORT TO A FRIEND THERE. CLIP OUT THIS PAGE FROM THE NEWS, INCLUDE A PERSONAL NOTE, IF YOU LIKE, IN THE SPACE BELOW, AND FOLD THE PAGE FOR MAILING. HELP US GET A REFERENDUM!

'dars Norfolk'

How Norfolk Lost the Right of Self-Government

What happened to self-government on Norfolk Island? How, and why, was it lost? The story is sad, and strange.

England established Norfolk as a self-governing colony for the Pitcairn settlers by the issuance of a pair of documents in 1856.

The first, an Order in Council, made the Island a distinct settlement, separate from any other British colony. It created the office of Governor of Norfolk Island, and gave the Island its own public seal. The Governor, in the Order, was given the power to establish courts, make laws and grant land - subject to instructions.

the vital document

The second document was the Instructions, which were issued by the Queen in Council at the same time, and signed with Queen Victoria's Sign Manual and Signet. They were capable of being altered only by the Queen Herself, in Council. Even the most senior Ministers of State were not able to modify them.

In the Order itself, the Governor seemed to be given great power over Norfolk. In the Instructions, this power was reduced almost to nothing; the Governor could make laws only if they preserved the Pitcairners' right of self-government. He could grant land only as the Pitcairners' traditions and laws prescribed.

The Governor was given a reasonable "escape clause": he was to follow the Pitcairners' own system "so far as practicable". It is probably impossible to define exactly what "practicable" meant, in the circumstances, but the "escape clause" certainly did not allow the Governor to have a free hand. He was to be the protector and preserver of self-government on Norfolk Island.

The Order in Council made Norfolk Island a separate colony. The Instructions made it self-governing.

The 1856 Instructions must have been exceptional, in the history of the British Empire. They may have been unique.

When Sir William Denison, who was appointed Norfolk's Governor, first received the 1856 Order in Council he read the wording and concluded that he had been made a complete autocrat, with all the authority usually vested in the Houses of Parliament and in the executive head of a Government. He wrote a self-congratulatory entry in his own journal, saying that the appointment was "an unprecedented variety of Vice-Regal life". It took him some time before the meaning of the accompanying Instructions sank in; and in fact he later forgot about them on numerous occasions.

At the time of Sir William Denison's first visit to Norfolk Island in October of 1857, Denison had proclaimed a new code of laws - mostly, but not entirely, in keeping with the Pitcairners' traditional laws and usages. He sent them to London for approval. They were not acknowledged until July 16th the following year, when Sir E. B. Lytton wrote to him.

The Crown Law Advisers went over Denison's new code and found a number of legal snarls in them. In July 1858 the Secretary of State asked Denison to tidy them up, enclosing a commentary on the matter which had been prepared by Sir Frederick Rogers.

a remarkable error

In the 15th and 16th paragraphs of Sir Frederick's commentary a remarkable error is revealed. Here it is:

"15. Lastly, it will be observed, that the Governor's power of legislation is subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by Her Majesty, 'with the advice of the Privy Council, under Her sign manual and signet.'

"16. No such rules having been laid down, it does not appear that any particular form of passing or transmitting these laws, nor any allowance on the part of Her Majesty is necessary; nor is it clear, whether, and by what means (other than by Order in Council), the prerogative of disallowance may be exercised.

"17. I would suggest that it would be expedient to issue such instructions on these points, as may secure regular-

ity in the legislation of Norfolk Island, and may enable Her Majesty to disallow objectionable regulations in the usual manner, i.e., I presume, by Despatch from the Secretary of State."

The Law Adviser was ignorant of the Instructions that had been issued. No one was empowered to object to laws made by the Pitcairners, other than the Queen in Council, who had deliberately made the settlers self-governing. They were not to be, as some colonies were, subject to objections and directions from their Governor or from some other colony. Not even from the Secretary of State. Norfolk Island was a sovereign colony within the British Empire, with the right to make what laws it liked.

But the Instructions were not, fortunately for the Pitcairn settlers, permanently overlooked. The Earl of Carnarvon, tending to Sir E. B. Lytton's duties while the Secretary of State was absent, wrote to Denison on May 4th, 1859, that Denison's revisions to tidy up the laws were generally all right. But Carnarvon understood the form of government that had been established on Norfolk. He urged Denison to clarify laws on land inheritance, and told Denison he could bring such new rules into operation without asking for approval from London, if the rules were "suited to the circumstances of the settlement and the wishes of the people. . . ." (underlining added).

wishes of the people

The wishes of the Pitcairn settlers were to be paramount in the governing of Norfolk Island. Sir Frederick Rogers, even though he had somehow been unaware of the 1856 Instructions, recognised the essential character of the Island's government as it was reflected in Denison's laws. "By these rules," said the second paragraph of Sir Frederick's Feb. 27, 1858 letter, "the principal authority in Norfolk Island is vested in a Chief Magistrate, who must hold land, and be 28 years of age, with two assistants, or councillors, who must be resident in the Island, and must have attained the age of 25. These officers are to be elected annually by all male inhabitants above the age of 20" -- another error by Sir Frederick, who did not realise that the Pitcairn women had had the vote for a generation or more -- "who can read or write. They possess the whole executive and legislative, and a considerable part of the judicial authority on the island." (underlining added.)

(please turn to the next page)

So they did, and exercised it with only occasional interference by successive Governors.

But self-government was not merely interfered with, it was completely wiped out in 1896, when Governor Viscount Hampden brought in an appointed Chief Magistrate from outside and struck out the whole code of laws the Pitcairners lived under.

Hampden seems to have had no legal right to alter the laws as he did. He was Governor of Norfolk by authority of the 1856 Order in Council and his powers were strictly limited by the Instructions that accompanied the Order.

Why should Governor Hampden have treated Norfolk and its people so? He appears to have been influenced by reports that made him believe the Island was in a shocking state of affairs.

Two of those reports had been written in 1885 by Henry Wilkinson, a Sydney magistrate. Sir John Nimmo, in his Report, quotes from Wilkinson: "I believe there is more immorality of all kinds here, according to population than in any other civilised part of the world."

Wilkinson's odd facts

It is worth considering more of Wilkinson's reports than the paragraphs chosen by Sir John Nimmo. "I was pleased with the orderly and cleanly state of the children at school, the general appearance and everything speaks of good management and order," Wilkinson wrote in January of 1885, "... The people seem to be well disposed and anxious to do what is right but they are like a ship without a rudder, wanting in guiding power."

"The people are exceedingly kind and hospitable to strangers," he wrote in July, 1885; "indeed sometimes I felt considerably embarrassed by their kind attention to me."

Most of his disapproval was merely words, like the ones Sir John Nimmo quotes. When he does mention specific facts, they do not seem very serious.

"I may mention that a serious case of stabbing is pending," he reported in July. The "stabbing" turns out to have been the result of a quarrel between two sisters, one of whom hurled a pair of scissors at the other, cutting her arm.

In the same letter he speaks of the Islanders' loose morals. "The law imposing a fine (£10) for fornication" was approved 5th Dec. 1874, "

he writes. "Its effect may be judged by the fact that of the children born on the island since that time seven have been illegitimate..." In his earlier report Wilkinson had stated that there were 223 children under the age of 14. It would seem reasonable to assume that 11/14 of those had been born in the eleven years prior to 1885. That would indicate that 175 children were born from 1874 to 1885; if seven of them were illegitimate, the illegitimacy rate was 4%. Figures for the N. S. W. illegitimacy rate in those years aren't readily available, but couldn't have been much different from Norfolk's. The current Australian rate is up around 10%.

"they do not work"

Wilkinson also complained about the laziness of men working on the roads. "It is the custom for all males between the age of 18 and 60 to give 24 days in the year for repairs of roads, bridges and public works," he wrote. "... The various gangs do not work one third of the time which is passed in more agreeable occupations." Then Wilkinson adds: "The roads and bridges are in very fair order."

Early in 1896, a Judge Ernest B. Docker reported to then-Governor Viscount Hampden on Norfolk affairs.

"I have just received letters from Norfolk Island," wrote Judge Docker, "and there are some matters reported by reliable correspondents which it seems to me it is my duty to bring under your Excellency's notice, as indicating the urgent necessity for a change in the constitution and administration of the Island." (underlining added.)

There were two of these matters. One had to do with the conviction of Timothy Christian for "indecent assault". It is not clear what the term means. It could not have been rape, for fornication alone was worth a fine of £10, and Timothy Christian was fined £4. One of the outrageous aspects of Christian's behaviour was that he was, in addition to paying the fine, required to clear out a portion of the stream that runs through Burnt Pine, but, on various misunderstandings or dodgings, stalled off doing the work for some months. But what really alarmed Docker's informant about Timothy Christian was something else: "Being present a few days after his conviction at a public dance, to which no one then or there objected, he found plenty of partners." Outrageous. Time to re-write Norfolk's constitution.

The other matter relayed by Docker had to do with a man who probably ought to be celebrated as one of Norfolk Island's heroes, Byron Adams. He was Chief Magistrate at the time.

A Lieutenant-Governor of N. S. W., Sir F. Darley, had apparently proclaimed a Norfolk law that anyone who had not paid his school levy - or perhaps had other debts - should be prohibited from voting. Chief Magistrate Adams thought that was unjust, and as the elected executive head of Norfolk's government he called on "the House" - the assembly of all voters, who were the ultimate legislative force on Pitcairn and then Norfolk - to support him in ignoring the new law. "The House" agreed, and Byron Adams later certified the full electoral roll as being correct, debtors or no. He was re-elected by a large majority.

Governor Viscount Hampden sailed to Norfolk Island in November, 1896, and proclaimed a wholly new set of laws for the Island. The executive power of Government was taken out of the hands of the people and placed in the hands of an outside Chief Magistrate appointed by the Governor.

it simply vanished

On January 15th, 1897, a new Order in Council was made. Most historians have said that it was scarcely more than a technical change, placing the powers of the Governor of Norfolk Island into the hands of the Governor of New South Wales and his Executive Council.

It wasn't just a technical change. It was the official death of self-government on Norfolk Island.

The Governor was given full powers - subject to Instructions, as in the 1856 Order in Council, which it replaced.

In cancelling the 1856 Order, the new one also made obsolete the 1856 Instructions. It was those Instructions that had made Norfolk self-governing, and no new instructions seem to have been issued with the 1897 Order. The Governor's power over Norfolk was no longer restricted. The people of the Island no longer had any right to govern themselves, except as the Governor might allow them to.

And so ended the right of the Pitcairners and their descendants to be a self-governing people, which they had exercised with only occasional interference for a hundred years. It simply vanished, like a bright silk scarf in the hands of a magician.

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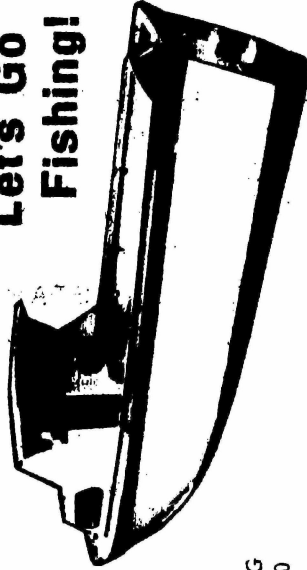


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